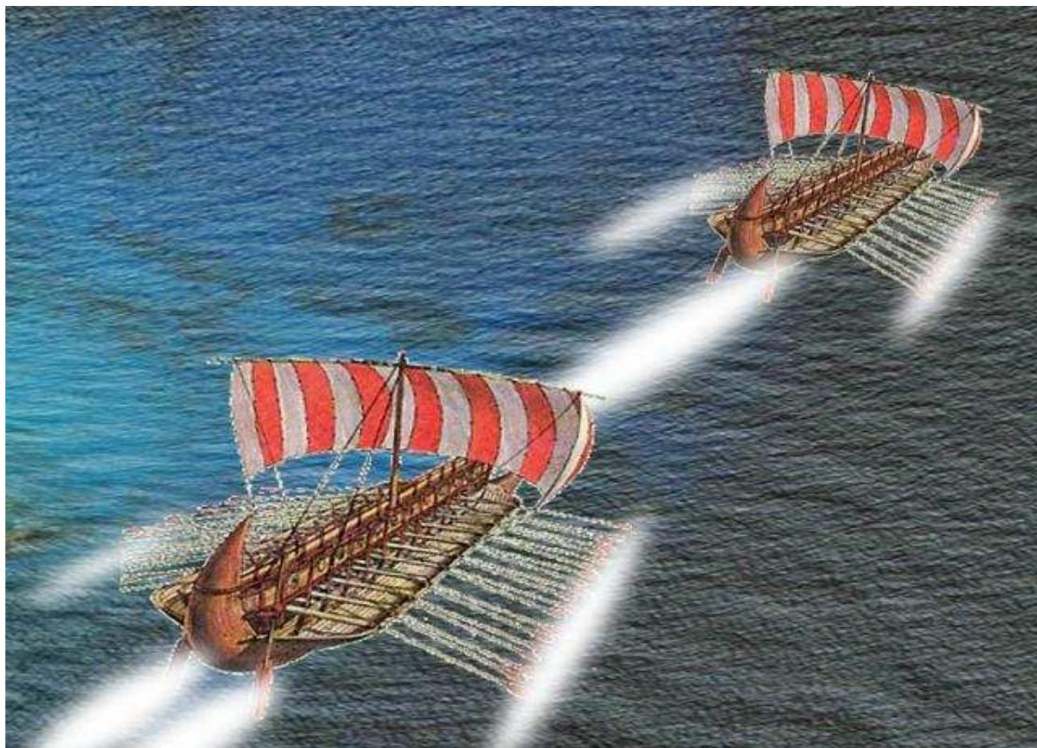


PRIETO, M.A., 1987. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE PHOENICIANS IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND THE GULF OF MEXICO. A PRELIMINARY STUDY.

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# ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE PHOENICIANS

## IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND GULF OF MEXICO

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## PROLOGUE

In 1968, Professor *Cyrus Herzl Gordon*, a specialist in Semitic scripts from Massachusetts, certified the translation of the Phoenician text carved on a stone stele in the Parahiba jungle, on the northeast coast of Brazil. In January of that year, *author Miguel Prieto* began the task of deciphering the first aboriginal petroglyphs found underwater at the bottom of the sea near La Salina, on the coast of Carayaca. He consulted the former about several inscriptions with Phoenician characters that had been located since the 17th century on the banks of Venezuelan rivers. As a result, they both outlined a strategy to document the subject of the Phoenician presence in the rivers of Venezuela and Brazil, resulting in the report published two decades later (*Archaeology and History of the Phoenicians in South America, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico*), whose updated version I am pleased to introduce.

In addition to deciphering Phoenician epigraphs in the region, the author documents the role of archaic Afro-Amerindian cultures in the evolution of Phoenician maritime culture in what is now considered a Treatise on the subject, although the author considers it a Preliminary Study on Phoenician maritime culture and its contacts with the geographic region of South America, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.





*Petroglyph of Auga dos Cebros, Galicia. The protome, bowspur, and stern shield of a Scorpions are visible, a Phoenician defense and towing vessel, in this case formed from the hull of a pirogue or wooden monoxyla canoe.  
Early forms of Phoenician ships, derived from South American canoes.*

## SUMMARY

**This report presents and analyzes the evidence of field archaeological, about the sporadic presence of Phoenician Navigators and their Motives, in South America, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The methodological orientation of this report is based on the review of previous research work, examination of the existing Phoenician inscriptions, their archaeological stratigraphy, their Archaeological Chronology, his Archaeology of Language applied to the epigraphs examined, with a proposed methodological approach Chronological and Historical and a Bibliography.**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The topic of the Phoenician presence in South America, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf from Mexico appeared in ancient Egyptian literature around the 10th century BC. It reappears in classical literature from the 10th to the 9th century BC. It was in vogue in scientific literature since the 16th century Renaissance and throughout the Neoclassical period from the mid to late 19th century, but its interest It resurfaced in the late 1960s due to a series of research and discoveries that took place then. Among In 1965 and 1966 I wrote for our history teacher *Luis Sáenz*, very interested in this topic, a first article on the Phoenicians, which It is part of his work *Universal History*, then the official text of Primary (*Universal History. 1st Grade. Publ. Augustinian Fathers, Editions of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of Caracas, 1967*). By that time in the sources historical sources consulted, the Phoenicians were considered a Civilization, comparable to those of Egypt and Mesopotamia, but without the monumental urban centers of these; a Maritime Civilization. At present

The report presents and analyzes the archaeological evidence from the field,

vestiges of the sporadic Phoenician presence and its reasons, in South America, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico. This work was supported by My father, the underwater researcher *Angel Prieto Lopez*, who has made important contributions.



The author and his father Angel Prieto in the Port of Arrecifes in 1971

The methodological orientation of this report is based on the examination of the existing Phoenician inscriptions, review of works by previous research, its archaeological stratigraphy, its chronology Arqueologica, his Archaeology of Language applied to epigraphs examined, with a methodological proposal of chronological and Historical and a Bibliography. In the late 1960s, Our interest in researching the topic was sparked by the works pioneers of the Catalan archaeologist Dr. *AGLarraya* of the University of

Barcelona, Spain, the pioneering work of the underwater archaeologist

Catalan Dr. *Antonio Ribera*, descendant of the Phoenicians, who

we met personally in the 70s and with whom we shared the

expectation of being able to locate and translate the inscriptions

Phoenician women described in Venezuela and Brazil. In his didactic work (*The*

*Conquest of the Depths*.(*eracles.Edit.* 70) exposed his

explorations of Phoenician shipwrecks in his region. Professor

Mathematics Lic. *Hector Mendez Monges*, in 1967 described us a

inscription, with a few Phoenician characters on a well-known stone

which is located at the confluence of the Merecure River with the Tuy River, which

This motivated the start of the search. Other traits have been known since 1906

in the Sarari River of Lara. Others in the Rio Negro, the Rio Guainia, the Rio

Sipapo, La Candelaria, Apure, Orinoco. All on the banks of rivers.

navigable, only in certain rivers. None of them submerged.

Since 1967 we were interested in knowing what they had in common. What was the

reason for its preparation and why in those specific places and not in

others. And also, to elucidate what its authors came here looking for.



## WORKING HYPOTHESIS

Regardless of how many times they have accidentally arrived at the American coasts, the Phoenicians were already carrying out their work as collection in South America at the time of the start of construction of the Pyramids of Giza (7000 BP) (50th century BC) since they provided the Refined petroleum for lamps and cotton wicks (Chipata), without which could not have completed friezes and floors of the passages *underground*(AGLarraya,1960). But his reasons for arriving were Primarily five: A) The river collection of *Caricuriri* (gold) pebble-shaped cochano). B) The collection of river *diamond* . C) The collection of *Iron Ore* with local casting in molds, hammers, axes, swords, knives, saws, files, nails and fishhooks; D) The collection of *Brazilwood* or Leather Tanning and the tanning in the Sun of skins; E) The collection of the *Purùpura* (Murex snail) for dyeing fuchsia fabrics; F) Collection of Salt, Meat and Fish for Salting, Tar, Petroleum, Sisal for ropes, Castor oil, Arnica for wounds, Fruits, nuts and other products. They secretly replaced their stone

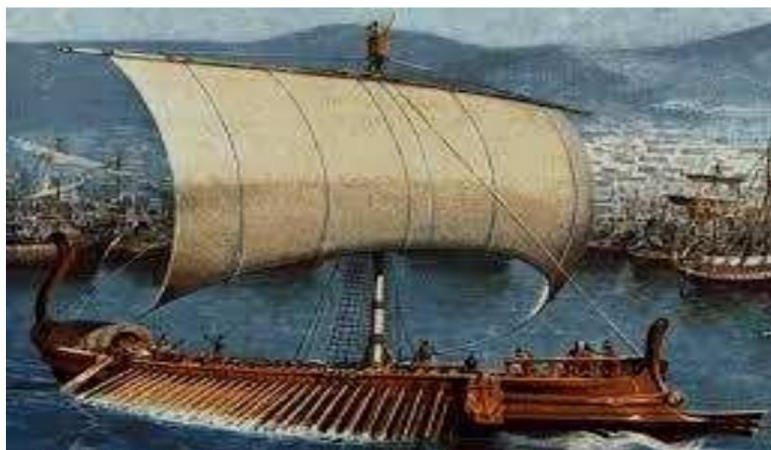
ballast in the Bilges, by the collected Cochano Gold nuggets. With which which kept their primary source of income secret until today.

## KEYS TO PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN AMERICA

This was the central theme of study of the *IHGB* in the 1870s, when the colonial Brazilian state offered rewards for information that led to the urban remains (Venaïpe or Niusta) of cities lost as well as the Phoenician inscriptions. The urban remains They were archaic Amerindians, but the Phoenician Inscriptions did not They represented some civilization, but at most some visits sporadic collections of simple collectors of Cochano, Caricuriri, seeds of river gold (Tarshish stone) that they carried hidden in the bilges of the helmets of their fleets. These inscriptions made by sailors Phoenicians on the banks of the two great navigable river systems of the Orinoco and the Amazon (Offir and Tarshish) made over a long period prior to the Christian era. They are distinguished from Amerindian inscriptions or Petroglyphs (MaïumMerer, Kabanacuali, Kaipelumic) by the following set of distinctive features: (1)Phoenician alphabetic characters on

smooth hard stone, (2) Located on river banks whose draft was equal or greater than 1.5 m, 3) Never submerged, (4) Written on one or more lines horizontal, (5) Characters between 3 and 5 cm wide each, (6) Characters made with grooves incised in low relief by rubbing with diamond tips (grooves without residues of Silex, Obsidian, Quartz, Charcedon, Quartzite or others). (7) Combined or not with relief drawings or hydrographic maps. (8) Superimposed next to Amerindian altarpieces previous ones. (9) In previous stone tablets and figurines. (10) In tablets of baked clay in rectangular shapes, generally buried in Mounds (Arunagua, Sambaqui, Mound Builders). (11) Written as square or rectangular tables with the characters placed in boxes. (12) Writings with lines. (13) Representations of some of its three types of boats (Gaulos, Hippos, Scorpions). (14) Clothing Phoenician. (15) Dots and Bars. (16) With cuneiform inscriptions in part or in whole of the text. (17) The combination of two or more of the previous. The above are the Keys for field identification of the Phoenician inscriptions existing in South America, the Caribbean Sea and

**Gulf of Mexico, as well as on the Atlantic and Pacific fronts of North America.**



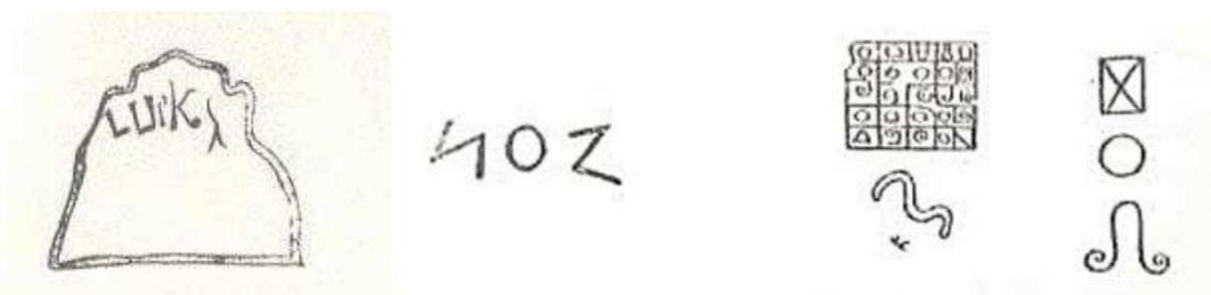
Phoenician *Scorpios* escort and towing ship, used in merchant fleets.

**By 1968, several authors such as the journalist from El Mundo *Francisco A. Lugo*, who interviewed us regarding the first Amerindian petroglyphs found in dives in Carayaca, the first petroglyphs found on the seabed, commented on the existence of various altarpieces engraved with Phoenician characters in the coasts and islands of the American continent. From 1971 onwards, during Language and Literature (*General Studies, Simon Bolivar University*), We had direct contact with the sources that by then documented these Phoenician inscriptions. A list of these in Venezuela were studied by us and we classified them into two**



**Categories: *Amerindian Rock Art, and Pre-Hispanic Incised Engravings***

***Amerindians.*** These latter were not recent;



Its incisions had rounded edges due to natural erosion. Although not as deep or rubbed as the Petroglyphs.



Islets of the Gulf of La Flecha in the Bay of Samana, NE coast of Quisqueya, 1983.

***Eglee Díaz (IUNP)*** and the writer, during our first trip to research on Quisqueya Island, in December 1983, we went expressly on a 300 km land journey from *Santo Domingo* to *Montecristi*, and from there through *Sosua* towards *Samaná Bay* (*From Sosua to Samaná: 200 km of interest for the Scuba Diver on the North Coast of Quisqueya.*

*Rev.CyP.-Nàutica. Heinz Doebbel Edit. Miami.FI.),* extreme eastern part of the Costa North of the Dominican Republic, in order to directly study the Phoenician inscriptions, reported from past centuries on a shelter rocky *Guacara del Comedero*, in the *Gulf of the Flecha* of the *Bay of Samaná* . Among the first authors to document evidence about

The presence of the Phoenicians in the Caribbean Sea has been highlighted *by Alberti Bosch, Narciso (Notes on the prehistory of Quisqueya, 1912 Edit.La Vega. El Progreso. Dominican Republic. Panfilia Magazine (year ). No. 14, SD January 30, 1924), Prof. Escipion Oliveira Fenicios in*

*Dominica. Rev. International. Hunting and Fishing-Nautical, 1974), Prof. Hellmuth Straka (Rev. Mecanica Nacional.Gaisma Edit. 1974-1984).* These authors They sparked our interest in the subject as a result of our group having collected bronze naval fittings with iron pins, in what

It was initially interpreted as a shipwreck, covered by the growth of a mangrove forest on an old lagoon

mangrove, between Los Totumos and Buche, in the Gulf of Carenero, shipwreck on which *Straka* had hoped to identify a wreck

Phoenician, although we were able to establish that the site corresponded to the repair of an old *Skeid*, and he himself, in his documentation, could establish that a fitting ( *Bolzen typology*) on a petrified board, He was Norman, not Phoenician. He had a history of shipwrecks. previously studied in Alaska (*Rev. National Geographic. 1976*). wrought iron fittings, with square threads and nuts made to order hand, over-cast in Bronze, with hemispherical stops, for protect them from marine corrosion (*Vikings in Carenero Rev. MN. Caracas, Publ.Esp. 1982*)(*Vikings in Carenero Rev. )intern. Hunting and Fishing-Nautical. Miami FL. Febr.1982*) (*Prieto, MA Fenicios en Dominica, CyP-N, Jan-Mar.1984*).



Appearance of a Skeid type vessel whose traces of repairs were found under the floor of a red mangrove forest behind the beach shore, between Buche and Los Totumos, in the Gulf of *Vikings in Carenero Carenero Rev. MN. Caracas, Publ.Esp. Rev. )intern. Caza y CareneroVikings in Pesca-Náutica. Miami Fl. Feb.1982*)

Our starting point in the study of altarpieces engraved with Phoenician characters on the coasts and islands of the American continent, was their location and the collection of prior information on each one. As is mentioned above, a list of these was studied by us and we catalogue it in two categories: *Amerindian Rock Art*, that is, Amerindian inscriptions that some authors interpreted as Phoenician, and *Pre-Hispanic Non-Amerindian Incised Engravings*, i.e. inscriptions properly Phoenician, carried out in isolated sites, or superimposed isolated in Amerindian altarpieces. My parents *Angel Prieto* and *Silvia Souto de Prieto* has known, since childhood, several overlaps analogous in the petroglyphs of *Campo Lameiro* and *Bayona* in Vigo. Superimposed that previous authors, before 1934, had already identified such as Phoenicians and Normans. After linguistic studies of the Prof. *Cyrus Gordon* in 1968 of two Phoenician inscriptions in Brazil, Apart from some general comments, the research of the Phoenician inscriptions in intertropical America had to be completed, Although local researchers stayed away from the topic



several reasons. The theme had been used since the 14th century AD a) It was a theme used as evidentiary support for biblical texts, that is, it was a topic that affected religious conflicts in congregations

Christian and Catholic, although the expression Phoenicians does not appear in their texts. b) It was a theme used as cultural support for the crown

Portuguese in South America, and therefore also a controversial issue. C) It was a topic also used as an excuse for demarcation explorations

territorial by diplomatic missions of different nationalities. In the

International literature produced since the 15th century on the subject had

from authors who assumed that Amerindians were descendants of

the Phoenicians, to others who from their desk and without going to observe them,

They had stated that in the geographical region under study the

Phoenician epigraphic inscriptions supposedly did not exist. It was therefore

a trendy problematic topic.

Our interest was to reach

document the known Phoenician inscriptions, their location

geographic, previous work, and through these, establish the origin

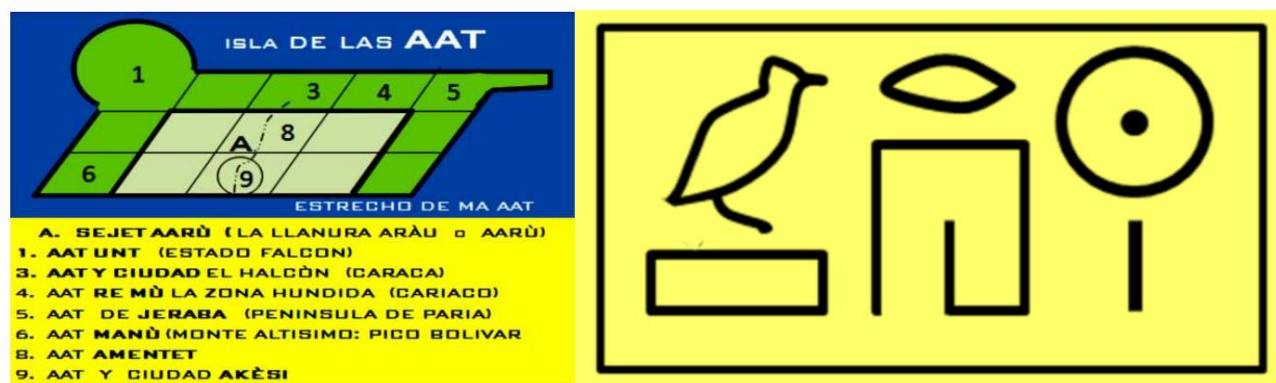
of its written characters. The history of the Phoenician raids in

South America, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Establish the identity and a Chronology of Phoenician contact in South America, the Caribbean and the Gulf from Mexico. Their kinship with the Amerindians. The Amerindian origin of their Naval Architecture and its Navigation techniques as well as its techniques of diving. Descendants of the Phoenicians in various countries advised us.

## PHOENICIAN IDENTITY

The Phoenicians never identified themselves with that name: Phoenicians. That The name was given to them as a recognition by the members of the court of *Pharaoh Neco* and Queen *Hatshetsup*, when they, their captains naval and fishermen, naively brought them, as a gift, a authentic *Sektet* ship , made of woven reeds, from across the ocean. It is from that time (7th century BC) that they are identified in the Mediterranean as the *People of the Phoenix* (a bird that rises from its own ashes) and they were called Phoinix, that is: those of the Phoenix: The Phoenicians. Which identified them as the only ones in history who They had been able to reach the Land of the Aat in the Tuat, the Underworld and return to Egypt, with proof of the ancestors of the

Egyptian culture, the same type and model of ship in which the founders of the Egyptian Empire, had arrived around 13,750 BP 350 generations before Amasis, according to *Herodotus (Melpomene)*, Plutarch (*Life of Solon*) and *Plato (Dialogues: Timeo, I.)* these ships, unknown in the Mediterranean, but whose models secretly still adorn all of them today the royal funeral rooms. These concepts we will leave transcribed, can be studied in any copy of the *Peh-Mu-Ruh (Return to The Manifestations of the Sun*, a funerary book of the Pharaohs (Museum of Turin) being able to use as a guide and manual, its Spanish translation made with its Onomastic Index, by the Catalan Egyptologist *AGLarraya El Book of the Dead, University of Barcelona. Spain. 1960).*



The title of the funeral papyri: In Dynastic Egyptian PEH-MU-R(U: )r back to the Manifestations of the SunLarraya, . In the Maium language of Aatlan: )r to the memory of the Urihi manifestations of the land of the Aat. Peh-Mu-Spirit: )r of return to Mu.

The Greek historical records, in the texts of Solon and Plato, They reproduce the information obtained by the Greek ruler Solon in Egypt, and accurately place the *Atlas* Island at least three times the distance from Athens to the Pillars of Hercules (2000 km) i.e.: 6000 km west of Gibraltar, where the Paria Peninsula is located. The climatic and ecological descriptions from all these sources They coincide in mentioning two climatic seasons, summer and winter. descriptions and dimensions of the island, its orography and hydrography coincide. The sources of *Atlas* 's account are the Timaeus dialogues and the Critias, texts in dialogues by the Greek philosopher Plato that were transcribed into Roman during the time of Thrasyllus, during the reign of Emperor Tiberius. Among them, *Critias* (460-403 BC), disciple of *Socrates* (470-399 BC), told the story he heard as a child from his grandfather and that he, in turn, knew of *Solon* (638-558 BC), who was one of his most famous relatives, and both Solon and the poet Anacreon praised Critias' ancestors in their poems. Solon was the Athenian legislator, author of the Laws, who due to his proximity to the



Pharaoh *Amasis*, (*Amenophis IV.*) had told that story to Solon  
Egyptian priests *Souchis of Sais* and *Psenophis of Heliopolis*, in *Sais*,  
city in the Nile Delta. Its history dates back nine thousand years  
from the time of Solon, nine thousand years before 460 BC or 2400 BC.  
a date close to the actual geological catastrophe, which occurred in 10,800 BC.  
with the collapse and sinking into the sea of 150 km of the mountain range  
caribiana, origin of the Cariaco Trench (*Archaeology of the Geological Event*  
*Cariaco*. 1980). Plato's texts indicate the geography of the *Atlas* Island  
*cars* as if surrounded by mountains except for a large plain of  
elongated square shape (parallelogram) to the South, 3000 by 2000  
Stadiums, (555 by 370 km) being 2000 and 3000 stadiums the length  
East-West and the North-South width of the island, the plain was bordered  
through a moat of 10,000 stadia surrounded by mountains to the sea  
north, east and west and open to the inland sea to the south. In its center  
geometrical the plain, the story places a low hill 50 stadia away  
from the sea, highlighting that it was home to one of the first inhabitants.  
Three rings of water, canals, around the hill. Forming a city,

originally called Akesi of the Caquesios, which Plato,

Possibly by mistake when reading the manuscript, I call it not Akesi but

Poesi that in Greek happens to be ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ and in Spanish Poseidonia.

In honor of Atlas, he says, actually in honor of Mount Aatlàn, nicknamed the

Pillar of the Western Firmament and the giant bearer of the vault

The celestial island was called Aatlán, and the sea that surrounded it, Atlantic.

The island was abundant in resources. There were also large forests that

provided unlimited wood; numerous animals, domestic and

wild animals, especially elephants (mammoth and mastodons).

The island's dimensions, its plainness and shape coincide exactly with the

actual distances in the territory transcribed by Plato, from Acarigua to

Cantaura, from Cantaura to the Orinoco Canyons and from Acarigua

up to the Uribante. The dimensions may exactly match.

North South exteriors of 2000 Stadiums and 3000 Stadiums between the

Andes Mountains and the eastern edge of the Monagas Tablelands.

Plato began the story by speaking of a war between Atlas and Avtosj

the people of the Mediterranean, a war that never took place. It was all a

Plato's involuntary confusion when reading the manuscripts, confusion between the Greek terms corresponding to confrontation and cataclysm, which are very similar and lead to confusion, because CONFRONTATION and CATACLYSM are written the same in Greek: Furthermore , the only thing that Plato did not get right in the Dialogues, it is that Aatlán did not sink completely, and its people survived to be able to tell what happened.



La isla Aatlan or Aaztlan. Land of the Aat (Geological Restitution.1983)

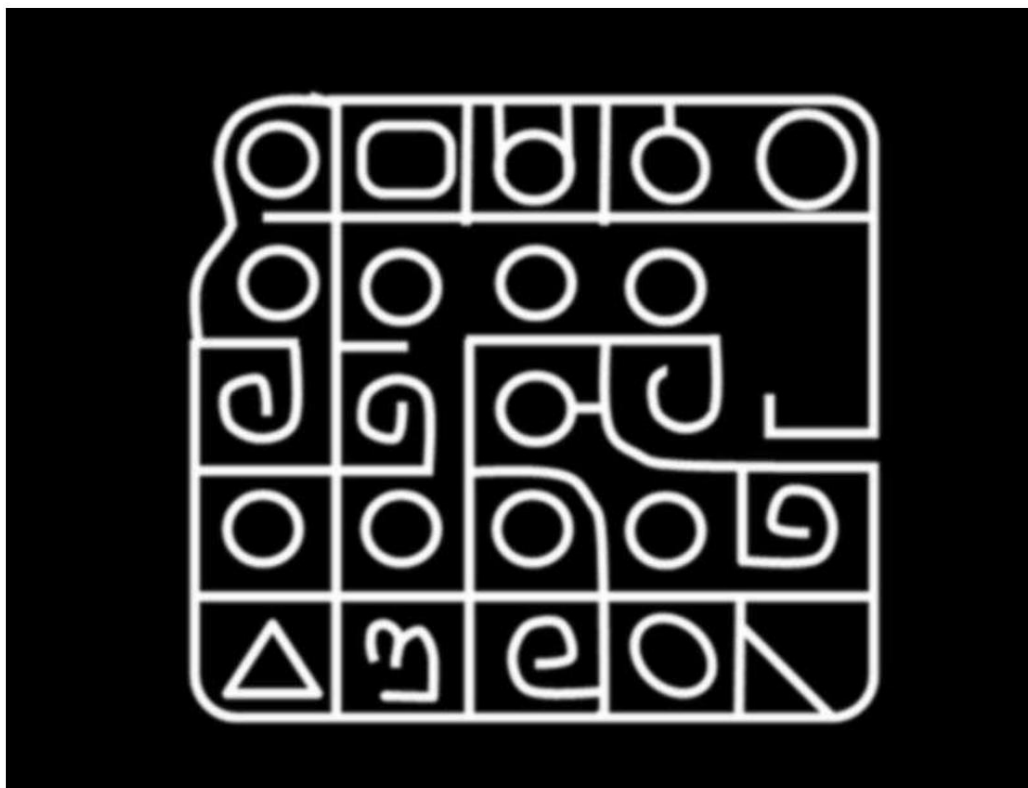
The fact is that the island of *Aatlán* disappeared, and not because a portion of it The northeast coast sank into the sea. It completely disappeared as an island, because from that geological event it was definitely integrated into the continent. Today it is the northern half of Venezuela.

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Final fragment of a Peh-Mu-Ruh funerary scroll showing the Land of the AAT, surrounded by the Ta-Tches-Sort Mountain Range, the consort of Tches. Below is the same map for mining zoning purposes from Caricuriri, with Phoenician characters, in La Candelaria.



## Phoenician language

The approach to the Phoenician language is not simple. In historical sources the Phoenician identity has been linked to the appearance in the Mediterranean of its written characters, traditionally considered the origin of the alphabets. That was a form of writing that supposedly consisted of 22 characters because in practice his writings used many more. Traditionally on the eastern Mediterranean coast

It was also identified with the Canaanite language. From that time on writing of Mediterranean location, numerous have been deciphered late inscriptions, from the 12th to the 6th century BC The late oral form, known until now, was a Semitic language of the Canaanite subgroup (East Semitic), spoken in a territory later nicknamed by the Canaanites Phoenician Kanaan or P"t, in the territory of present-day Israel, Lebanon and Syria at least since the second half of the 19th century BC However Phoenician written characters existed long before in inscriptions archaic lithics, which have been recorded in the Mediterranean, fronts Atlantic and South American rivers, as well as in at least four major collections of archaic stone and ceramic tablets found in burial mounds in the American continent and in France, the which do not have 22 characters, but thousands of written characters, including those found in the Petroglyphs. Until now, there had been no the link was established, or there was no interest in establishing it, between both written character sets, Late Phoenician and Archaic Amerindian.

The Phoenician commercial and mercantile activity carried that writing



simplified from about 30 characters to the Mediterranean, The first  
Phoenicians, coming from the Atlantic, built their temples of  
Herakles, Astarte, and Aatargiri in the circle of Gibraltar and then entered  
in the Mediterranean, reaching only late to its eastern coast (S.  
XXXVIII BC) where they created several colonies where various ethnic groups  
Semitic populations would be established as antecedents of the populations  
the Canaan. These continental populations Semitic were  
representatives of *H. sapiens* and did not have a naval culture. The Phoenicians  
They gave them their ancient written characters, with which they developed  
Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic scripts, among others from the region. With these,  
Many centuries later, around 900-750 BC, various authors  
archaic and classical, would begin to write traditions about the Phoenicians.  
The oldest sources that describe the initial activities of the  
Phoenicians in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they are Egyptian funeral scrolls.  
The fundamental characteristic of the Phoenician culture was the total secrecy of  
their activities; they wrote only about everyday business matters, with  
the purpose that no one could anticipate their plans or their location, ever

wrote their own story. The group of 30 characters written adopted by the Phoenicians in their commercial activity expanded from the circle of Gibraltar towards the ports of Egypt, Cyprus, Sardinia, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, North Africa and the south of the Iberian Peninsula. characters were used as writing in different languages regional. In the East, much later, the Phoenician written language acted as a strategic commercial type of writing, facing the expansion from Aramaic in Palestine, where it dominated more than any other script of the region due to its extensive use in trade with the colonies of Carthage, a use consisting of placing written records on the products, so that the acquisition costs would be illegible to the local competition. Linguistically, however, its later version was the to adopt these characters -22 of them- in a language very close to Ancient Hebrew. There was probably a good degree of intelligibility between both languages if they were not one and the same, that of the relatives of the Phoenician navigators who lived on the mainland in Canaan, and the ancient Hebrew language. In fact, the Hebrew alphabet consists precisely of the

same 22 consonant phonemes that were applied directly

in the region to the Alphabet of the Phoenician navigators. It is quite possible that the

same oral language, has had two different grammars, one

continental (Hebrew) and another maritime (Phoenician). The Phoenician script is

known by a series of short and uniform inscriptions of character

official and religious, all from the Mediterranean area and the Atlantic fronts

Euro-Africans, as well as lithic epigraphs and thousands of archaic tablets

from the American continent. Our interest in commenting on this language

written, is the presence of his collection of 22 Phoenician characters

ANCIENT, in short epigraphic inscriptions that appear on the rivers of

South America, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as on the fronts

Atlantic and Pacific of North America. These inscriptions are found in

river courses that had a great draft and were navigable in the

Pleistocene and early Holocene. In the biblical writings that speak

about Canaan, the Canaanites, the Sidonians and Tyrians, nowhere in

In the biblical writings, some of its authors mention the Phoenicians. That

The term and concept of Phoenician (Phoinix) is Egyptian and also originated

in a pharaonic court of Egypt (7th century BC), information that never was in the hands of some of the biblical authors. In the sarcophagus of the King Ahiram of Byblos, around the 9th century BC, an isolated inscription, is I identify the oldest known inscription made with the 22 Phoenician characters in the Mediterranean. The same characters in the collections of American stone tablets and ceramics appear in a remotely oldest pre-Columbian era -archaic- identified as Paleo-Indiana. The so-called most recent Phoenician (*kananÿm* or *pÿnÿm*, a Canaanite dialect, appears only from the 11th century BC in the Eastern Mediterranean and it is a dialect that was not stopped speaking completely before the 6th century BC when the Phoenicians had already arrived at the eastern coasts when the Canaanites did not yet exist, around 38th century BC There was originally the focus of the late local dialect, a small region of Put, Canaan (the coastal strip around Tyre and Sidon), towards the SXAC when it is believed that he arrived from the west, emerging as a prestigious language, due to the hegemony commercial and political center of Tyre and Sidon. From here, that so-called language

Phoenicia spread locally in the Mediterranean with a relative Canaanite origin thus spread in the biblical texts, reaching Sardinia and then to Cyprus where numerous appeared small Phoenician colonies, mostly camps tents, and walkable floating camps, among which the city-state of Kittion. Between the 9th and 8th centuries BC the written Phoenician It became the commercial writing of the Eastern Mediterranean, such How the written English language behaves today in Latin America, due to to be a source of distribution for products from diverse origins. However, the Phoenician presence was greater and more lasting towards West, its primary source of origin, Morocco, Andalusia and the Euro-African Atlantic Fronts. Much later, belatedly, with the rise of Carthage in the 5th century BC the Phoenician-Canaanite language acquired the character of a language of nobility or language of prestige in the Mediterranean, competing with Greek and later Latin. To the point that the Greeks knew their own alphabet as *gramma phoinike* (Phoenician grammar). It is known that during that time, very isolated,

On the initiative of just one family, a work of the Classical Greek literature in Phoenician characters, although that attempt isolated literary work only fragments have remained. There have been serious attempts to trace some possible Phoenician literature what appears unlikely, since this was a script used as a key illegible commercial. The careful investigators have found nothing but a series of inscriptions and coins, fragments of the *History of Souchiathon*, an unreproduced family story that has a version Athenian, the Greek translation of the *Voyage of Hanno the Navigator*, and the text of Plautus' *Poenulus*, a Latin version. This entire exposition The purpose of the previous section is to make the fact sufficiently clear, as to that the Phoenician inscriptions in America are previous, much earlier, ancient pre-Columbian inscriptions from the Prehistory of America, and not are related to the *Canaanite* language there today regionally self-proclaimed *Phoenician*. The most voluminous Phoenician inscriptions from America (collections of more than 800 to 26,000 tablets) have been found only in *Mound Builders* as part of



Paleo-Indian funeral trousseaus. And in other cases they are epigraphs on  
Isolated Amerindian petroglyphs from the Paleo-Indian period. Some of them  
These prehistoric tombs are related to tombs of  
Amerindian skeletons type G (*Archaeology, Anthropology and History*  
*del Pais de Mu, Prieto, MA 1982*). All of which leads us to the  
conclusion that the 22 written characters used by navigators  
Phoenicians in their most recent notes and stone inscriptions, were a  
adaptation of previous writings from the American continent  
adaptations made for the purpose of having a script  
confidential information of a purely commercial or mercantile nature, which  
eventually, it was applied on some private initiative  
family, to translate some classical Greek work, to record some  
funeral inscription or epitaph, but never to develop a Literature  
Phoenicia itself. The true Phoenicians, archaic navigators and  
fishermen, who opened markets and trade routes between  
maritime markets, practically all over the known world in its  
time, they were people of the sea, who managed to keep secret the

most of its extra-Mediterranean activities, thanks to the adoption of the characters of a script that was no longer used then, and through her, its application for commercial, mercantile, information purposes internal, development of educational texts and some attempts-literary isolated. The origin of what has been called the alphabet, the Greek and Roman script that we still read in today's languages Western Europe came from the western Atlantic and was brought to the back of the Mediterranean oriental by the Phoenicians. They adopted it in a class of short epigraphs of about 30 characters, which appear on the navigable jungle banks linked to the activity of manual gold mining, characteristics in South America. Its characters would only be written later. adopted by the Canaanite language. In South American rivers they are seen only pre-arranged messages, directed to specific groups. In these messages show the name or a local toponym, directions or route references for gold mining activities. It was different the use of the same archaic written characters, sets of more than

fifteen hundred characters, in archaic collections of 800 to 26 thousand Amerindian lithic or ceramic tablets, which include each and every one of the Phoenician written characters, all collections buried as Funeral trousseaus in Aboriginal mounds, such as in the mound where Quechmictoplican or Omitlan was found in Guerrero (Mexico), two collections in the last aboriginal mounds archaic artifacts left in Detroit, Oregon, a collection of a mound of the Southwest of Borinken Guayanilla (Puerto Rico), another collection from one of the mounds of Tacarigua, on the shore of Lake Valencia (Venezuela), another large collection in a mound in the area Glozel agricultural collection in Allien (France), another large collection of a Mound in the Carpathians (Georgia), and another collection of tablets similar Amerindians, found in another funeral mound, which in the century was given to the temple of Ulaanbaatar, Lhasa (Tibet) of unknown origin. We'll start with some examples preliminary:



Inscription with Phoenician characters on a stone from the west bank of the lower Tuy River in Caucagua reported by Prof. Hector Mendez Monges (UCV) in July 1967.

Trivia Reading: ALEPH-BETH-GIVEL(name)

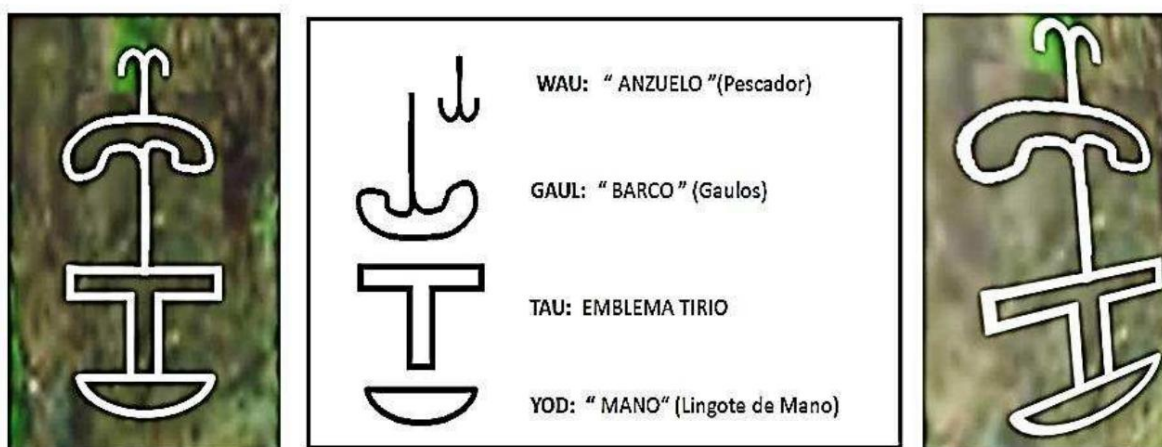
Second Reading: Pause-Cut-Doodle

Third Reading: Pause-Open Trail

Combinatorial Reading:

*AlephBethGivel, stop, follow the open path*

This inscription, located by *Mendez-Monges* and known to many generations in the area, is on a path made by excavators, which borders a riverbank for about 550 meters. It has no other exit but the pebble-filled beach. According to *Escalona* and *Paiva (1967)*, according to family tradition, during colonial times this beach was frequented by gold seekers of various origins, until it was finally abandoned, according to their estimates, between 1924 and 1939, at the beginning of the World War. In these second and third readings, the following apply: *corte* (Apueza) and *garabato* (Cabare), indicative of a *trail* in the Cumanagoto language, as a complement to the noun, instead of the Canaanite phonetic.



Inscription in non-Amerindian Phoenician characters on the Candelaria stone, Venezuela, reported by Prof. *Bartolomè Tavera Acosta* in 1956.

Trivial Reading: YOD-TAU-GAUL-WAU(name)

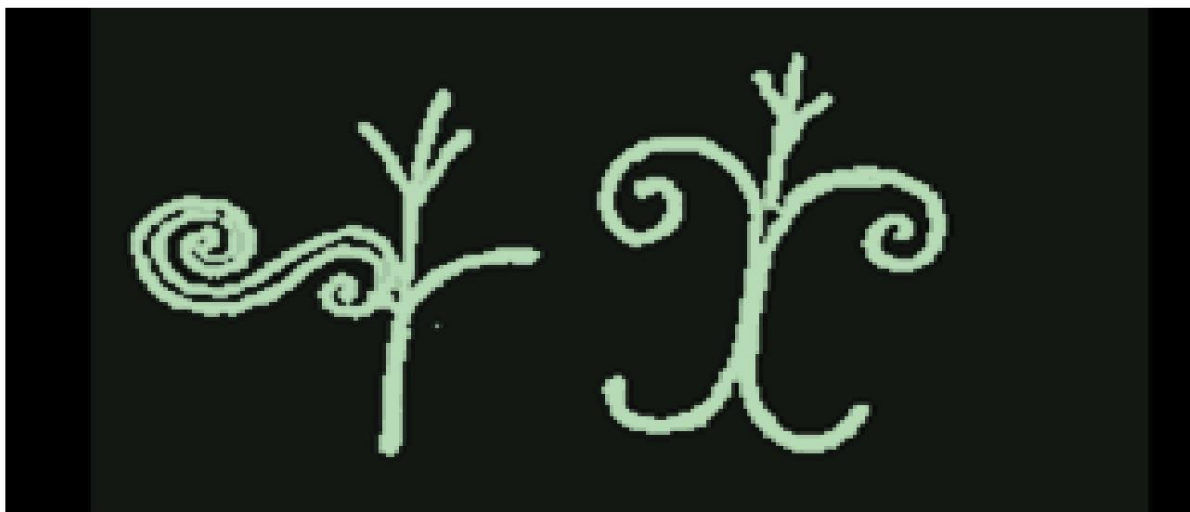
Second Reading: Hand-Shot-Ship-Hook

Third Reading: Vessel Ingot-Tyrian-Gaul-Fisherman

Combinatorial Reading:

*YOD-TAU-GAUL, (Foundry of) Gaul Ingots Tyrian Fishermen*

Example of a non-Amerindian petroglyph, which does not have an Amerindian graphonic reading, made with non-Amerindian graphic bases. This one, however, responds to a Phoenician graphic base. It shows the offering hand as an expression of the manual form of an ingot poured into a vessel. The Phoenician Tau and Gaul emblems and a metal fishhook (Wau) are used as an adjective for these. It expresses the proximity of a smelting site to load the ingots into the bilge of ships.



Inscription in Phoenician characters on a stone in La Candelaria, Venezuela, reported by Prof. Bartolomè Tavera Acosta in 1956.

Reading Trivia: DELT-WAU-GUAC(name)

Second Reading: Door-Hook-Sidon

Third Reading: Left Channel of the Delta (Sidon Channel)

Combinatorial Reading:

DELT-WAU-GUAC Sidonios Channel (Left)

Example of a foreign graphic superimposition on an Amerindian petroglyph. The Amerindian petroglyph expresses a name born by hand, whose graphonic reading is *ptaguaca*. To its left, they made a version with Sidon based on Phoenician graphics, placed on the map over the Mariusa Channel, the deep natural entrance from the Atlantic. This superimposition indicates which channel should be taken to safely exit the Gulf of Paria without facing the shallow draft and waves of the Atlantic. Curiously, the Guac emblem is Phoenician, and it is also Cumanagoto, like its design. It predates the formation of Anacoco Island.



As we can see, the type of short Phoenician inscriptions and isolated ones that appear on the jungle banks linked to the gold mining activity, characteristic of South America, It does not contain explicit notes, but rather coded or pre-coded messages. agreed, addressed to specific groups. In such messages a name or the toponym of the site appears, route references for gold mining activities. The use was very different of the same written characters, but in archaic times, integrating sets of more than fifteen hundred characters, in the archaic collections of Amerindian tablets buried in the Mounds, whose original languages in the academic field local had not been established until 1978. In summary: the Phoenician characters derive from prehistoric writings Amerindians. They were adopted by the Phoenician navigators to its purposes, and then as writing in the Mediterranean. Those Phoenician characters, only about 30, were commonly used in

the prices of products sold in the Mediterranean,  
as cipher writing, and were used by relatives of  
those navigators in the eastern Mediterranean, where today we  
ensures that both, the written characters and the navigators  
Phoenicians, were originally from Canaan, which as we can  
observe, it is not so. The Canaanites, by kinship with only  
Some of the Phoenician navigators adopted the use of the 30  
Phoenician commercial characters as a written expression of their  
Semitic language. But the Phoenicians, as a maritime culture, did not  
come from that Mediterranean region, but from the Ocean  
Atlantic, just like the written characters. We'll see later.  
that the characters written in the Phoenician gold-bearing area of the  
Orinoquia and the Amazon (Offir and Tarsis), are legible as  
We will see, for proper names in Canaanite and also for  
indications in Amerindian languages of Cumanagoto origin.

## 2. WHO WERE THE PHOENICIANS

According to the 1st century AD Roman geographer *Pomponius Mela* the Phoenicians were a race of men skilled and gifted in the trades of war and peace; they would have invented letters and works of art, such as sailing the seas with ships. According to the oldest tradition, the first Phoenicians would have arrived Spain coming from the ocean in those ships that, together with the Phoenicians of Hiram traded with Tarshish, those ships of Tarshish, where according to biblical texts, the prophet embarked Jonah. The Old Testament has Tarshish as the highest point far from where the Phoenician trade went. From there, you can note that the word *Sepharad* appears in biblical texts and that word translates as very far away, referring to the relative location of Tarshish. Another very late tradition speaks of another arrival extremely recent from the Canaanite Phoenicians to Spain, which took place after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar

in the year 587 BC although there are authors who mistakenly  
They both represent arrivals in Spain as one and the same, without being so.  
With that information, it is more reasonable to assume that those people  
came from a very far away place, probably even from  
Offir and Tarshish, from the beginning, to become the  
first Phoenician settlements in the Iberian Peninsula.  
Even more recently, after the second destruction  
of the temple by the Roman Emperor Titus in 70 BC,  
can confirm the presence of Canaanites on the coasts  
Andalusians in commercial and metallurgical factories, although the  
active ocean fleets of the true Phoenicians already  
belonged to a remote past. The first Phoenician colonies  
On the Andalusian coasts in the Circle of Gibraltar are at  
both long before the first settlement in Canaan in the  
S. XXVIII AC according to *Saavedra Fajardo (Enc. Larousse, V. pg.777.*  
*Ed. Planeta, 1973).* In order to properly define who

were the ancient Phoenician navigators is indispensable  
to know the opinion of their descendants, in Sicily, in Sardinia,  
in the Balearic Islands, in Cadiz, in Lebanon, in the Canary Islands, in  
Israel, in Tunisia, in Egypt, in Madeira, in continental Portugal,  
in Vigo, in the Cantabrian Sea, in the South of France, in Italy. All  
agree in stating that apart from everything else, the ancients  
Phoenician navigators were an ethnic group, which corresponds to the  
that Mediterranean anthropologists called the type  
Orientalid, characterized by reddish brown skin  
different light and dark shades, and straight black hair. This  
old type does not correspond to the current population  
dominant in the territories of Israel, Lebanon, ancient Canaan,  
although there are still some individuals of that type  
characteristic. In the dynastic Egyptian funeral friezes the  
Phoenicians appear painted on their boats, since  
were the naval arm of the Egyptians, represented in the process

loading or unloading of goods and products. There is not much

to add. His eyes had dominant brown tones, more or

less clear. Such a general description may fit with

The Amerindians, the inhabitants of the coasts of the Indian Ocean and the

Southeast Asia, or Polynesia. The Phoenicians were a guild

of fishermen, sailors and merchants of an era

Prehistoric, known through narratives and descriptions

in biblical texts that call them Canaans, Tyrians and Sidonians

and in texts by classical Egyptian and Greco-Roman authors, both

much later than their time that they call them Phoinik and their

Phoinike centers and products. Biblical sources do not

They mention Phoenicians; they mention Canaanites, Sidonians and

Tyrians, traditionally associated with navigators

Phoenicians. In classical Greco-Latin sources, considered

historical, to the *Phoenix* and their products and Phoinike land ,

They are related to Canaan in the eastern Mediterranean, and are



**considered as a Culture, and even as a great  
Maritime civilization, of which no great works are known  
monuments but not a style of architecture of its own.  
Paradoxically, the relatives of some of their families, in  
Canaan, Farmers, Shepherds, Craftsmen, Founders,  
Fabric producers and goldsmiths were not part of that  
Naval Culture, known in foreign ports, some very  
distant. The vast majority of Phoenicians never lived in  
Canaan, but in Colonies, Markets and Fleets anchored in  
coves on the Atlantic side of the Gibraltar circle and in the  
Euro-African Atlantic fronts. For example, the Phoenicians  
were the naval arm, documentedly proven, of the  
oldest stages of Egypt, Athens, Gadiros, Tartessos  
and Carthage, in whose ports their ships anchored. And that is why  
that the activity of the Phoenicians and their history were written  
mostly by Classical Authors, who with much**

posteriority, that is to say: many centuries later, they would describe those port centers where the Phoenicians had operated and the activity of these, in Greece, Egypt and Spain, on the coasts Mediterranean, but also on the Euro-Atlantic fronts Africans. The Phoenician presence throughout the Mediterranean and in the coastal fronts of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, including the American Pacific, they actually date back to the Period of the called *Nuragic Cultures* of European Prehistory, builders of Celtic Nuraghe huts with enclosures stone circulars, used during glacial freezing weather, Nuraghi in the Prehistory of Europe and also Churuatas in the Prehistory of America. And they are also referred to as the navigators from the Land of Punt, South Africa, in the texts Saïtes of ancient Egypt, in whose ports the Phoenicians were established with their ships, where as we said, the fleet was of the Egyptians of the dynastic period from its beginning. The

Phoenician cargo ships appear painted on the friezes of the early dynasties, transporting materials used in the construction of the Pyramids of Giza (7000 BP), additions minerals for the production of Megalithic Blocks

*(Tapiare: Carboxymethyl-Cellulose and Sodium Ortho-Pyro Silicate in the process of Pre-Columbian Concrete Manufacturing.1975)* but also

logs and boards used in the manufacture of the respective formwork, for *megaliths*, *prefabricated shaft pieces*

*capitals* and *bas-reliefs*. And of course the refined petroleum

them, for the lamps that allowed Egyptian artists

paint the friezes on the walls and vaults of the galleries and rooms

underground funerals of Giza. Below we present the

Corresponding Archaeological Chronologies. Since 1967

We have been interpreting the ancient Phoenicians as a

form of *Thalassocracy* (Saenz and Prieto, 1967 *op. cit.*), an extension

autonomous maritime trade. A fishing-naval guild that

to a certain extent had some kinship with certain families of the Canaanites, but also with families from the coasts Mediterranean and Atlantic islands. Some were related with farmers, artisans, goldsmiths and shepherds who lived between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, whose Canaanite populations They had no direct contact with fishing and navigation, but rather through the Phoenicians. These navigators and fishermen never They called themselves Phoenicians. According to the region of origin of each individual mentioned, in the biblical sources appear described as Sidonians, Tyrians, and Canaanites, which is not assures us that the text refers to ocean navigators Phoenicians, at most to some relative in Canaan. In the sources Classical ones are mentioned with the Egyptian name of *Phoenix synonym for orientalids, dark-skinned black-haired synonym of purp'reos or reds and Phoinike synonym of something Phoenician, products or lands* as a qualifier of their

products, such as dyes, fabrics, and others. They were not European nor Africans, they were descendants of the Archaic Navigators, called Paraguachoa (Sea People) among the Cumanagotos, called among the inhabitants of the 40 coastal nations of Africa Machoapii People of the Sea and among the inhabitants of the )Canary Islands Guanchoa People of the Sea, that is: the Guanches. The Greeks called them Gaul and their boats Galera or Gaulos (a humorous name that in Greek translates to bathtub. Due to its geographical location in the Euro-African and Mediterranean Atlantic fronts, as well as by Their Di+ 60/100% Genome identifies them as the naval branch of the same Gal of archaic Amerindian origin. In other words the Archaic South American Navigators of the Ainù type who according to the Dr. *Silvia Gonzalez*, founded the first enclaves of *Tenochtitlan* (1,300,000 BP); coastal or coastal navigators coastal traffic that traveled in canoes or curiaras, large

wooden monoxyla canoes, with which they made the first Macuira sailboats around 750,000 BP *Archaeology of Yonaguni Jima*.. These had as descendants, in a later period, to other much more advanced navigators, who developed deep-sea navigation or navigation oceanic, with its own Naval Architecture, to which the Egyptians of the 7th century BC (9th century AP) knew them as the *Phoenix*, while much later Greek authors knew them as *Phoinike* (Phoenicians). The Greek authors jokingly refer to them They were known as the people of the *Gaulos* (the Gal of the Galeras) of the bathtubs, which is why they are identified as a *Naval branch* of the archaic *Gal*, primitive inhabitants of the European coasts, better known by their national names Gal, Galicians, Welsh, Galias, those of Galo (or PortoGal) who Many of those ancient Greek authors, collected by *Rufus Festus Avienus* nicknamed the hidden, reserved and

**stealthy, the Keltike: the Celts. Their genome was therefore the same Amerindian Di+ genome (60-100%) of the inhabitants of northern Africa, Egyptians-Imazighen-Tuareg (*Angel Carracedo Alvarez. Forensic Medicine. Pontifical University of La Coruña*).**

### **3. PHOENICIAN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE**

**The Chair of *Naval Architecture* of the *Education Directorate of the General Command of the Navy*, was dictated by Prof. Rear Admiral *Antonio Ramon Elyury Yuñes* between 1967 and 1971. As part of this, he documented a Chapter relating to The Phoenicians. They were sailors, fishermen, artisans and merchants. They frequently operated on their ships, and in stilt houses developed from their starting points anchorage, in very remote places in the land of Canaan,**



located in a territorial strip of 200 km in length and 40 km in width wide, between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Their boats, from simple monoxyla canoes, inherited from the archaic navigators, even the small ones Hippoi freighters, and the large Gaulos and Scorpions, of 30 or more meters of Eslora and 6 to 7 of sleeve, were in its time master naval designs as efficient as or more efficient than those peñeros and three fists that are still built today in Venezuela. The largest hulls were made of interlocked planks, caulked with tarred tow, and coated externally of Brea, with ribbed frames in turn covered by a floor of walkable planking under which, in the thickness of the frames remained a narrow space or Bilge, where They usually placed the stone ballast to stabilize the list and where the water fallen on the deck by the waves circulated, the which from there could be removed by hand or with devices

*bilge (Encyclopedia El Mar. Salvat Edit. 1975).* These ships

They had an original structural design that worked as a

truss or frame, a *Beam-Longitudinal-Truss-Keel*,

formed by two to three levels of decks for up to 20 rowers

each, cargo deck and a bridge from bow to stern,

tied with functional tensioning cable railings. All

Made of strong and incorruptible woods, Palo Brasil or

Mangroves, Cedars and *Pines (Pripcham A. and Prieto, MA, 1975).* Their

ships, thus designed to not deform in rough seas,

They could reach great dimensions and speeds. With wind

favorable they moved by the traction of their large sails of up to 300

m2. Calmly, they moved propelled by two to three levels of

up to 10 pairs of rowers in each one. They had a mast

central and rectangular sails, which they used with winds of

stern, as well as Latin or triangular sails that they used with

headwinds. The sails, hung to dry on a cable,

They provided shade during the day and sheltered them from the rain and the cold.

nocturnal. At first they used *Lithic Anchors*, similar to those of their predecessors the Archaic Navigators. Then Stock Anchors mixed and then fully metallic only in the largest hulls.

In the eastern Mediterranean the *Gauls* had symmetrical helmets with rounded bow and stern. But in the ocean they had ships of fender and trailer equipped with a bow with a long ram submerged, extension of the keel, to increase its performance, but also to defend against any possible attacker, opening large and unstoppable water channels, ram it below the waterline. By day for guidance

They used the sun and the compass. At night they navigated guided by the constellations of the firmament. This people of sailors, knew how to develop navigation techniques until then unknown, thanks to their development and evolution of the nautical knowledge inherited from the People of the Sea, the

**Archaic Navigators. From the emergence of these peoples, considered enigmatic and their subsequent contact with the inhabitants of Canaan (Lebanon), it is discovered in the stories that They mastered deep-sea navigation, without visual references, what is technically called deep-sea navigation. They could to navigate in a straight line across the high seas between two points pre-established, something that no one had tried before them. This was made possible by producing a structural design that allowed to navigate in the middle of the waves of the high seas, a design that joined the keel with the axial beams of the different decks, forming a very strong structural truss or frame non-deformable, both horizontally and vertically, thanks to to the struts and tensioners, several levels high, which was essential for them to be able to carry out their businesses commercial throughout the known world and beyond, through the ocean. If the Archaic Navigators had been the People of the**

Sea, the Phoenicians were in fact the People of the Ocean. Their Commercial activities constituted the main activity of the Phoenician anchorages of antiquity, which were not cities but camps, public markets with tents, sometimes very large, where commerce and fine arts converged with the music and acting. Its trading centers with large tents, presented cultural events where the buyer enjoyed a show of encounter, managing to open and control a commercial monopoly of markets in various points of the Mediterranean. But in addition to merchants, the Phoenicians were naval transporters, capable of transporting from building materials, apiaries or caged animals, to delicate tableware and glassware. The Phoenicians developed the concept of a merchant-defensive fleet, the envy of the entire world Mediterranean. Such was the fame of these shipbuilders, that soon other peoples turned to them for help

to build the ships of their fleets, and to operate their  
fleets, becoming naval engineers and shipwrights. A  
ruler of Egypt, Pharaoh *Sakhure* (2600 BC), commissioned  
The Phoenicians, the first to use prefabricated naval techniques,  
the construction of about forty wooden ships  
of Lebanese Cedar. This unusual fact, of an entire fleet of  
shipowners on the Nile, undoubtedly created a precedent after which  
Their fleets were received by the Egyptian rulers as  
own. This is how other Egyptian rulers such as the Pharaoh  
*Neco* and Queen *Hatshepsut* (7th century BC) also hired  
the Phoenicians, who roamed the Mediterranean Sea alone and  
far from land, to transport wood to them, and for their defense  
naval, its own navy. Its everyday and familiar presence  
in the ports of Sais, Memphis and Luxor. The Phoenicians as  
merchants, they were peaceful and friendly people, but they knew  
defend against piracy. *Abdo Saadia* and *Said Mansur* (1975,

*Comm.pers)* narrated the ancient tradition, according to which as  
*gesture of goodwill, in the face of pressing circumstances*  
*For both of them and in gratitude, a Phoenician captain gave the*  
*Pharaoh one of the rustic black swords of his crew, so*  
*as the recipe to be able to forge them. The Egyptian priests (the*  
*prelates Nejt) melted and kept these cuttings secret... and the*  
*army used them against their eventual invaders...swords made*  
*of the indestructible metal that would go down in history: Iron .*

Greco-Latin classical writers beginning with Hesiod,  
Apollonius of Rhodes and Homer collected the traditions  
Phoenicians of more than 60 centuries. Around 2000 BC (20th century BC),  
There were oral traditions that told, for example, that the  
Phoenicians had been able to build merchant ships with  
large cargo capacity and defense ships of enormous size and  
of superior military effectiveness than those built by others  
marine. Its technical innovations in the daily practice of



Naval engineering were many and innovative, from the Docks  
Dry to be able to build or repair hulls and large  
anchor stones with moored buoys, a legacy of the  
Archaic Navigators, the different types of stone anchors and  
metallic, down to the smallest details of the boats;  
from the Cleats, Levers, Cuplas and Pulleys, the caulking  
with tarred tow, pitch coating for the hooves,  
metal plates, articulated and retractable masts, sails  
flax, rudders, alternative propulsion systems, such as  
rows of rowers, in addition to the large but hidden ones  
metal bow spurs. They also built and  
They used pine and cedar wood planks and floors  
Anti-slip deck mats made of boxwood, with  
wood and ivory inlays, inspiration for today's  
non-slip teardrop-shaped plates, to allow passage  
firm with wet ground. There is no doubt that the Phoenicians must have

have a great technical influence on the Egyptian development of the dredging and canalization works, works such as navigable canals, irrigation canals, locks, dams and others, which in practice allowed the territorial integration of Sais, Luxor and Memphis and the integration of the northern and southern empires. In the papyri of the Peh-Mu-Ruh, 6000 AP already narrates the voyages of fleets that bring products and materials from the Land of Punt, South Africa.

Phoenician defensive ships, the Scorpions escorted, and served as trailers, to the merchant ships, which were loaded with prized goods. These ships had slender lines and very hydrodynamic, which gave the boat the

higher speeds. The Phoenician merchant ship par excellence

It was the Gaulos bath tub name given by the Greeks,

who joked about that name, since it was a nickname for their

authors the sailors Gaul or Gaal (*Requeijo Otero, D. 1961; Abdo*

*Saadia, 1968*) name this Gal that on the coasts of Europe was the

**self-designation of the so-called Celts (*Greek: Keltike:***

***hidden, discreet, stealthy*) the first inhabitants of Europe.**

**These Gal were the same Gal of the first Galleys. In**

**In our research we have assumed that the Gal of the Galeras,**

**The Phoenicians were simply the Gal sailors. The Gauls were**

**a ship with a rounded, symmetrical bow and stern, very**

**strong, with high and thick frames, with a length of between**

**25-30 meters , 7 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep**

**easily moving a load capacity greater than**

**100 tons, which when loaded reached between 3 and 4 knots. The**

**low draft was due to the traditional keel being replaced**

**by a multi-level beam or truss whose struts**

**verticals acted as columns, the largest of which was the**

**central mast. This allowed them to sail on the ocean, but**

**also in waters with a draft of less than 2 meters. This**

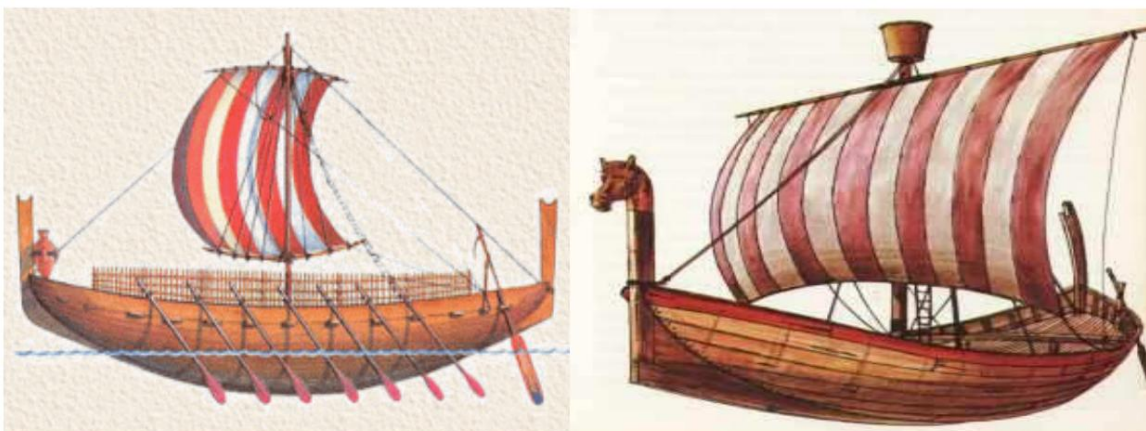
**The boat was caulked with coated tow**

entirely of Brea, which led to *Homer (history, )* .

to mention them as Black Ships. In the center of the vessel stood the main mast, a cedar pole, vertical extension of one of the struts of the truss keel, held firmly by it, with a two-masted yard tied pieces which placed in horizontal rigging held a rectangular shaped candle made of linen and supported by a dozen brioles (contractible ropes).

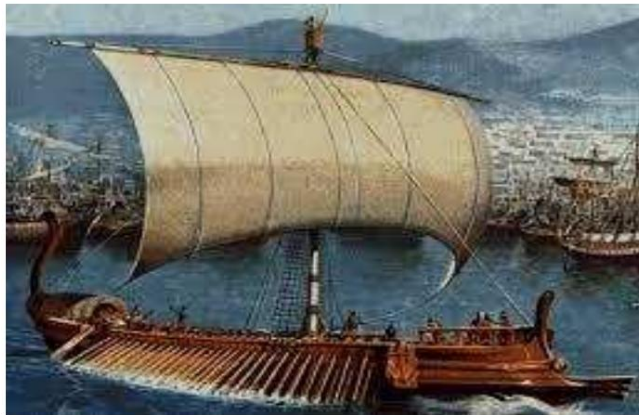
This sail was easy to maneuver to capture and take advantage of the wind, thanks to some ropes or cables tied to the end of the yard and its respective pulleys. With headwinds the same rigging now oblique and aligned with the axis of the ship, held the triangular sail. Technically, Phoenician ships were like floating buildings, engineering works with careful consideration study of the distribution of efforts, reactions and moments in each Node. Another smaller ship, designed for transport and

local transshipment of goods were the Hippii, designated thus by the Greeks for having a figurehead, called *Pateco*, which represented the head of a horse or another animal with large eyes. A distinctive feature that allowed them to be recognized from afar by their friends and clients from the Aegean, Nile, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, Iberia and North Africa. These acted as local delivery vehicles (*Ribera, 1970; Saadia, 1968; Mansur, 1978*). Their designs were the most seen in ports, markets and beaches, while the Gaulos freighters and their Scorpions escorts were out at sea, far from the coast.



The Hippii was a type of smaller vessel, used for the delivery of goods. on the beaches showing their *Pateco* figurehead in the shape of a horse's head.

Its resemblance to the Norman *Skeid* is surprising and we must postulate their structural kinship, because long before the Vikings, the Hippos ships traveled all over Scandinavia, and in The stones on its beaches contain petroglyphs from the archaic era. Amerindian navigators. These vessels traveled By means of a mixed system of sail and oar, they were of a smaller in size than the Gaulos. Like the latter, it had with a central mast, with a rectangular linen sail made of vertical stripes. All three types of ships had anchors stone with two holes, to anchor the boat. Type of Native American anchor of the Archaic Navigators, which is has been located on the most distant coasts of the world. These ships Hippoi must have had a crew of around two dozens of crew members, including the pilot and the captain or shipowner.



Phoenician *Scorpis* escort and towing ship, used in merchant fleets.

**The Phoenician tug and defense ships, nicknamed for their Appearance and function: Scorpis (scorpions) the best of the antiquity. Unlike the Gauls and the Hippoi, these ships Quick to maneuver and very fast, defense ships had a elongated and aerodynamic hull with the keel extended as straight, tapered, and sharp bulbous bow, which allowed them a higher speed (> 6 knots) but also covered with metal, in case of inevitable, acting in a group, attack and to open large water inlets to pirate hulls. Its function everyday life was to form towing groups, to drag the Gauls were cargo ships. The Scorpis were triremes and**



They supposedly carried no cargo, apart from the stones  
Bilge, to keep the center of gravity very low and thus  
avoid heeling. There is archaeological evidence, petroglyphs  
specifically, on the coasts of Galicia, Portugal and Scandinavia,  
showing wooden monoxilas canoes with that design.  
Seen under a microscope at 200x with our microscope  
modified, the scraping traces of the lithic groove are similar  
to those of the Amerindian altarpieces. The Phoenicians were friendly  
merchants, but their fleets were respected, not to say that  
feared. These ships had an upper deck and an armor  
with a raised stern, which was protected with shields and which served to  
protect the crew from enemy arrows, as well as to  
to store the sails and rigging. From the center of the hull rose  
the central mast, higher, with a larger sail area, which  
It supported a rectangular sail, which in case of combat would  
collected to facilitate crew maneuvers. The

**Phoenician rowers, unlike other classical armies, did not**

**They had slaves, but natives of the same region, relatives and  
trusted sailors. The hulls of warships**

**Phoenicians, as an extension of their keel, were finished in a  
invisible though powerful submerged spur, elongated, of**

**several meters in length, and ending in a sharp point, in**

**some sawn, which was covered with bronze and iron, with the  
which rammed enemy ships in combat, opening holes in them**

**large waterways below the waterline. There were two**

**models of Phoenician defensive ships, depending on how they were placed**

**oars in two or three rows on superimposed decks: biremes**

**and triremes. By the 8th century BC the Phoenicians had already been around for centuries**

**building triremes, painted in friezes and inscriptions**

**Saitas, being the first to build this type of ships, whose**

**displacement force tripled that of other Galleys. What**

**made any attempt to follow them useless. The way to do it**

It was simple: a new row of  
oars that protruded through a projection located on the part  
top of the border. The Phoenicians were also pioneers in  
the construction of ships in series, since they used to store in their  
sterns the various prefabricated pieces that they had, in order to  
if necessary, proceed to assemble it. Very few  
Phoenician ships are usually found sunken  
smaller vessels, and always due to swells and  
sea storms. In the 1960s and 1970s, the  
underwater archaeologist *Antonio Ribera*, study of pecios  
close to the Balearic Islands, one of these more than 30 meters from  
depth, apparently split in two by a tsunami,  
identified as the ship Tarshish. They were recently  
Two other Phoenician auxiliary ships were detected, equivalent to  
fishing boats, in Spanish waters. Of one of these only remains  
half of the hull material and by the study of its lines

corresponds to an auxiliary boat of the style that is still  
used around 2600 BC , about 8 m long by 2 m wide  
sleeve, the size of a small fishing boat, which sank and  
remained buried since around 2500 BC, with  
good condition. Since then the

Archaeologists collected and reported ceramic artifacts from  
various types of containers, mostly Phoenician,  
as well as some metal pieces, such as a silver ring and a  
arrowhead also Phoenician. The oldest objects  
were dated to the year 6250 BC (8,250 AP). Especially  
Interesting was the appearance of various parts of the ship, such as  
a fragment of about 4 m belonging to a keel, a  
fragment of the hull consisting of 9 incomplete planks,  
four fragments of frames, as well as several remains of  
rope already petrified. The second boat appeared in the  
near the previous one, under the sand about two meters away

depth, in navigation position and 90% complete  
of the entire boat. We have the impression that these were left  
covered by sand from a tsunami and hidden all that time  
until some deep swell leaves them in sight. There are few  
Phoenician wrecks, among other reasons because they always sailed  
in fleets, and they helped each other by transferring their people and belongings  
by means of funicular ropes and pulleys, so that this  
It allowed towing and refloating their ships with empty containers.  
damaged, take them to a beach and replace their parts  
damaged, since they were also excellent divers, who  
They used *sea pots* (bells) and *Lebetas* (diving helmets)  
according to Aristotle: (*On the Face of the Moon*).



The other smaller vessel, also dated as belonging to the style of lines that was still used around 2600 BC, shows part of the cargo it carried inside. These wrecks, They identify small boats from an island or stilt anchorage, swept away by some sea storm. The fact is surprising that until now, only minor remains have been found of the great Phoenician ships (*Antonio Ribera. Pers. Comm. 1970*). The Phoenician sailors were very cautious with bad weather, taking refuge in some roadstead where they could have a safe mooring and recovery of your vessel in case of capsizing. They knew the compass needle and were guided at night by the

stars and the probe. This allowed them to abandon their practices

Initial coastal shipping terms that were used long before the Saita period, and

start sailing solo on the high seas. The stops

The night shifts took place at coastal berths, separated by a few

of others, for a period of about 24 hours of navigation.

Markets guarded by their fishermen and their families. Those who

Lately they became coastal markets, places of

trade with nearby residents and stockpiling of goods.

These were visited by other sailors seeking help for their

repairs, carpenters and caulkers. His voyages of the

Mediterranean, they did them during the day, but on their long trips to

through the central Mediterranean area, through the coasts

African, or across the Atlantic, were continuous and included

night sections. Orienting themselves then by the constellation of

the main habitat of Asteria Phoenix (Asterella Fenicia), by Orion,

Sirius, Argo Navis. The Phoenicians were perfectly aware of the



astronomy and applied this astronomical knowledge to the navigation. The Phoenicians shared their knowledge astronomical with their hosts the Egyptians. According to Pliny these knowledge would have been inherited from the Chaldeans, but We are convinced that your knowledge of navigation and the The way they applied them came from the Archaic Navigators of the Atlantic because they used the same calendar, different from the Chaldean. For authors such as *Luzón Nogue*, the orientation through of the stars was fundamental for the Phoenician ships could anchor in the westernmost coves of the Mediterranean, and far outside of it, creating routes, both outward as back, along which according to the disclosures classics only from the 9th century BC onwards, the numerous Greek and Phoenician colonies. The Greek historian Aratus (315 BC), noted that Phoenician sailors used in their night navigations, in addition to the depth sounder, some lamps

To illuminate the shallow seabed, some ceramic vessels perforated ones that they carried on the bow of their ships and that served to be able to illuminate the bottom and detect from reefs or shallows before approaching them but they also used to fish from the side with long trident harpoons, from fish and rays, even some crocodile that came close, whose skins sold as luxury items. The Phoenician ships loaded Gaulos, had a speed of between two and three knots, which increased with the Scorpis trailers, being able to navigate with these in one day about 50 nautical miles. So for example the journey between the Lebanese coast and the Pillars of Hercules (2000 km) lasted up to a month and a half. A journey from that point to the coast of Brazil (6000 km) supported by the current and the Trade Winds aft, represented between 4 months and means by which the ocean route started from the Canary Islands, with the trade winds astern and the current of 5 knots in favor.

Being able to advance at 7 knots, investing the same time

to cross the Mediterranean from East to West. For the

On their return they made a stopover in the Gulf of Paria, continuing from there to

shelter of the Antillean arc up to the vicinity of the Cays of

Florida, from where the Gulf Stream was pushing them from the

Likewise, with an additional 5 knots back towards Iberia.

They punctually brought the refined petroleum (olein) to the Nile

with which they lit the underground passages under construction

of the Pyramids. In this sense, it must be taken into account that the

Phoenician commercial nautical enterprises took place in the

most favorable months of the year, taking advantage of the good weather

spring and summer, which is why they were carried out between the months

of March and October. The defensive tugboats, on the other hand,

They remained active all year round, in order to protect the

inlets of their markets and confront piracy. The

Phoenicians, as explained by Catalan underwater archaeologist Dr.

***Antonio Ribera (pers. comm. 1970)* went in another direction**

**spreaders of countless stories about Beasts and**

**Sea Serpents that navigate on incorrect routes**

**ocean, they sank the ships devouring their crews,**

**Whistlers, Sirens, Cerberus, Harpies, Griffins, Undines, Giants**

**Cyclops, and even the Sea King with his Trident (Poseidon or**

**Neptune), all this in order to frighten the competition and**

**persuade other fishermen not to start businesses**

**exploratory, keeping their routes secret. Of these this**

**fills classical literature with authors who -very late-**

**They would collect these oral traditions, starting with Homer**

**Odyssey: )-X), Apollonius of Rhodes Jason and the Argonauts: )-**

**XII), Hesiod Shield of (eracles, and many other authors**

**later. These authors mention the territories of the**

**Western Atlantic to which their ships arrived, the Land of the**

**Phaeacians, the Kinesians, the kingdom of Pluto and Proserpina, the island of**

**Poseidon and Cleitus, and the types of native ships. Around 700 AD**

**AC, it is reported that the Phoenician sailors circumnavigated Africa**

**to transport goods ordered by Pharaoh *Neco II*.**

**These bold sailors departed from the Red Sea and returned by the**

**Strait of Gibraltar, investing in the expedition about three**

**years, making only two winter stopovers. Also**

**They coasted the North Atlantic from the Iberian Peninsula (like the**

**Himilcon 's voyage ). Their ships and boats as already described,**

**They were painted or engraved from Scandinavia to more**

**off Murmansk, where fishermen appear in canoes**

**with Protomo and Espolòn, hunting and fishing with harpoons, from**

**the Norwegian coast up to Lake Canocero. The Phoenicians were well seen.**

**were in truth the archaic Celtic naval arm, reflected in the**

**inscriptions left in the archaeology of the shelters**

**Galician, Scandinavian and Siberian rocks, but described among**

**classical authors based on a distant literary tradition**

born in Canaan, continental land of the eastern Mediterranean,  
among the Greek letters of the classics, letters that were born from their  
own Phoenician written characters, so in literature

They are imagined to be Semites, but anyway, they also did  
markets there and indeed had relatives among the Hebrews,  
even though the Phoenicians had the dark Orientalid type.

Some authors say that the Phoenician navigators managed to  
reach the western end of the Mediterranean first, but I say that

They must have entered there from the beginning, when

They created their Cult of (erakles which was really an excuse  
to build high oratories and temples, such as the Temple of

Herakles in Gibraltar. In Medina Sidonia they built a

fortress-shaped temple dedicated to *Heracles (Saavedra)*

*Fajardo. Encicl.Larousse, PV)* from where they communicated with

fleets by means of mirrors. Coleus of Samos says around 635

BC that the Phoenicians initiated relations with the Kingdom of

**Tartessos. This last date should be revised, since the island where  
Tartessos was built, today submerged at a depth of 30 m  
off Gadiros (Cadiz), in the Atlantic, was above the level  
from the sea to a period that goes from well before 10,800 BP  
until 9,500 and 8,300 BP. when the rising sea level  
made them disappear beneath the waves. With which they were already welcome  
in Tartessos before the arrival of the Lady of Elche, Princess  
Tartessian whose stone bust was found in Alcuia de Elche,  
Aboriginal Amerindian princess who surely arrived in Iberia  
transported with the protection of a swift Scorpions. By many  
centuries Tartessos was searched for without success, so historians  
They transferred it, in their literature, to the most diverse places,  
finally to the ancient lake Ligustinus, the Albufera inland  
from Andalusia. The previous quote about relations with Tartessos  
around 635 BC is simply impossible, because the island  
had already been under the waves for 8000 years. The Phoenicians apparently**

They had begun their naval spread long before  
settle in ports such as Byblos or Al-Mina, but  
especially from Tyre and Sidon. For now, only from time  
Of the latter there are records, both in the biblical texts  
as in the Greco-Roman classics. They are known in catalogues  
numerous much later iconographic representations  
where these Phoenician ships are shown, in stone engravings,  
tiles, cave paintings, on minted coins (4th century  
AC), carved reliefs, terracottas, rings and other pieces of  
jewelry, or painted on ceramics. The truth is that some of the  
first ships, monoxillary canoes, wooden sailing boats, some  
Canoes with masts were abandoned and buried in  
an archaic estuary in Macedonia and another in Denmark.  
Lately several have been appearing on the coasts of Africa and  
even in China. But also in a Brazilian Sambaqui. A  
unfinished chapter of naval history is expressed in



inscriptions with Phoenician characters, in rivers of the States of Oregon and California in the American Pacific, indicating that the Phoenicians and Aztecs, indeed could not only reach have business relationships, but even the great Aztec pilgrimage to Aztlan, described in the Aubin Codex and the Aztec map of Singuenza and Gongora, the Humboldt Strip, the pilgrimage that bordered the South American Pacific, very It would probably have been moved in their expert fleets.



*Petroglyph of Auga dos Cebros, Galicia. The bow spur and stern shield of a defense and towing vessel are recognizable. Its monoxyl wooden hull identifies it as a canoe with a Scorpio rig.*

In Denmark they found another of those Monoxyla Canoes of wood, which was dated by isotope decay Carbon 14 in organic matter adhering to the hull, from the 4th millennium a.C. (6000 ap.) *Mc.Grail S. (Ancient Boats in NW Europe. Longman (Edit.). London. pp.86)*. Now this dating only expresses decay of the C14 isotope in organic matter attached to the canoe, however the Anthracological sequences of carbons in the samples, provide the manufacturing date of the canoe with the coal from the embers extracted during its elaboration. *Mc. Grail (op. cit.) assures* that most of the Celtic Monoxilas canoes were widely used until the Second Millennium BC (4000 AP). Herodotus of Halicarnassus, recounted how Phoenician navigators managed to circumnavigate the continent African commissioned by Pharaoh *Neco* and Queen *Hatshepsup* (609-594 BC). In the *Books of History (IV 42, 2 – 43, 1,)* the Pharaoh entrusted the task to some Phoenician navigators who

departing from the Eritrean Sea and sailing along the African coast

Towards the south, they managed to go around Africa towards the Indian Ocean.

They docked at the end of autumn at a location off the coast of Libya.

fishing, farming and trading, until one day

They hunkered down, weighed anchor, and continued on their way to Egypt.

Red Sea, in the third year of the voyage. *Björn Landström (History*

*and Maritime Archaeology)* rightly attribute to the Piragua the

origin of navigation and *Thor Heyerdahl (Early Man and the*

*Ocean: A Search for the Beginnings of Navigation & Seaborne*

*Civilizations.1976)* I attribute to the Amazon and the Orinoquia,

genesis of the Ceiba, the origin of the Canoes. It is at this point

It is worth noting that our Ergonomic Lithic Puncher,

for culinary use by women, from the small Mariche de site

Site I, an artifact removed from a typology that had not been

been known until now in Venezuela, it is absolutely

similar to another stone punch found on the coast of Bulgaria,

from the *European Middle Paleolithic* of the year 150,000 BP. (Robert G. Bednarik. *UNESCO Courier*. And this last one, similar to the

Lithic Punches from the El Sitio I (ES-I) Site, and Las

Margaritas I(LM-I), Rows of Mariches. Miranda. Venezuela

(dated by palynology around the year 405,000 BP) which

were going to be used in the kitchen by the Mariches women, it was left

forgotten along with other belongings when it suddenly arrived

a storm and it started to snow again, leaving their supplies

kitchen utensils, knives and scrapers on the floor, covered by the

mud and pine pollen on the rock, which tells us

clearly that for those years 405,000 AP, our

Archaic Navigators of South America, with their Yanomami faces

or Warao, his coppery brown skin and black hair, his eyes

Chestnut trees, just bordering the coasts, had already arrived

long before in their canoes, and with their women, to the coasts of

present-day Bulgaria, where they actually left their artifacts.

Bulgaria is located northwest of Türkiye, and northeast of Greece on the Black Sea. There in the remote arm of the Mediterranean that knew the naval use of the Amerindian canoes and their archaic lithic punches, it is where the tradition and history of the legendary navigators was born high, descendants of those. Navigators that history classic collected with a legendary name: the *Phoinike*, the dark-skinned people with straight black hair. The Phoinike people of the Phoenix the Phoenicians. They actually reached Macedonia. the Piraguas or Curiaras of our Archaic Navigators of South America, simply because there the excavators They found several canoes, with all the details of the Yanomami canoes, buried in a dry lagoon. Integrity, rot-proof, as they are, when they are in an acidic lake environment like the Mangrove and the Albuferas, saturated with poisonous H<sub>2</sub>S (Sulfurous Hydrogen) and its derivative H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Sulfuric acid)

compounds that prevent the development of bacteria that  
They decompose the wood in an air environment, favoring its  
petrification. These canoes, with a length of over 7.00 meters,  
They lasted there longer than their occupants, until finally the  
pollen and drought buried them in the sediment. These are from  
an original typology of the Upper Orinoco. A style that is evident in  
the low-cut ends of its edges. I myself was there  
rowing on a similar one, which they lent me in Atabapo, which  
still green, they make it fold the edge outwards. The archaeologist  
Professor *José Esteban Ruiz Guevara*, our colleague  
co-founder of the Karimao Archaeological Center in 1983, nos  
showed to *Luis Negrón* and me, at the *Bum Bum ceremonial center*,  
In the Andean foothills, on one of its ironed stones, the  
petroglyph with the emblem representing the section's design  
cross-section of that type of vessel (*Archaeology of  
BumBum. The Great Ceremonial Center in the Eastern Piedmont*

*of the Andes of Venezuela, Notes. 1983).* That emblem in Japan

identifies the sailors of the Country of MU. Same as that which inspired

the Egyptian funeral book Peh-Mu-Ruh To go back to

Mu... To go back to the Manifestations of the Sun Well

Well, it happens that this type of archaic vessel, this type of

Piragua or Curiara, Bongo or Canagua, it is the same type of hull

which appears in a Petroglyph from Galicia, which identifies the

first Phoenician sailing ships, the first canoes

Amerindians with Sails. The Phoenicians, the legendary navigators,

and their descendants, carry in their Chromosomes as we will see

later, the AM Di+ Genome of the Amerindians.

For more information on its evolution in navigation, see:

*Heyerdahl, Thor (1976. Early Man and the Ocean: A Search for*

*the Beginnings of Navigation & Seaborne Civilizations).* Prieto,

*MA (The Archaic Navigators. International Hunting and Fishing Magazine)*

*Nautical, Miami, Florida. Heinz Doebbel Edit. 1984) and a summary*

published by *Guerrero, Victor M. (Prehistory of Navigation.*

*Origin and Development of Early Naval Architecture. .BART )nt. Series*

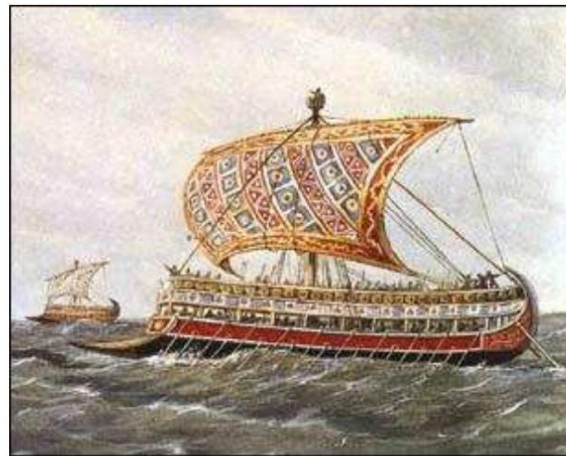
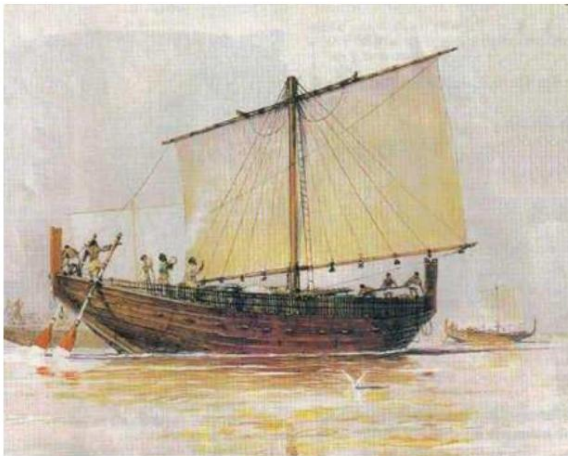
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#### 4. SOURCES OF PHOENICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH AMERICA

During the Neoclassical Period, at the end of the 19th century, the theme of Research on the Phoenician presence on the continent American in archaeological documentation, mainly of Venezuela and the Caribbean islands, was scarce and its study very precarious. In Brazil, due to the developed structure institutional, formal groups of research and ongoing publication series, oriented to the Phoenician theme. The Portuguese crown offered a reward for the location of Phoenician inscriptions in Brazil, and several were reported and published. Sources for the scientific study of the navigation and Phoenician archaeological remains in



South America and the Caribbean Sea were made known in the late 19th century. *Narciso Alberti Bosch (Notes on prehistory from Quisqueya. Edit. La Vega. El Progreso. Republic Dominican, 1912 and Phoenician Inscription of the Guacara del Feeder. Rev. Panfilia year ). No. SD En.30,1924.)* to describe the local Phoenician inscriptions, cite the authors previous and discoverers of the same inscriptions as the Taino natives said they were foreign to him.



A Hippos (left), a small delivery ship, and a Scorpios (right), a towing and defense ship, from the Phoenician trading fleets.

The specialized magazine *Hunting and Fishing–Nautical* founded in Venezuela in 1955, by *Guillermo Anton, Ruben Jaen* and *Heinz*

**Doebbel**, already then, gathered interesting descriptions made by hunters and sport fishermen, who in the Within the framework of their activity they entered the Venezuelan rivers and the coasts of the Caribbean area, detecting the Phoenician signs.



Gaulos, a cargo ship seen in high-bas-relief

A correspondent of the magazine, *Escipion Oliveira Fenicios in DominicaRev.CyP-Nautica*, 1974) collected the contributions of Dominican and foreign researchers since the 19th century on the Phoenician inscriptions in Quisqueya. The author, in a work published in four parts in its 1984, 1985 editions, as well as in two informative summaries (*Series: The Phoenicians: 1984*) He collected this literature on the Phoenician Petroglyphs of Venezuela, which includes a list of specific jobs

published about Petroglyphs made in Venezuela and other South American localities, with Phoenician and Roman scripts Cuneiform, from pre-Christian chronologies. Lic. *Eglee Díaz (IUNP)* and the writer, during our first trip research to Quisqueya Island, in December 1983, We went expressly on a 300 km land trip from Santo Domingo to Montecristi and from Sosua to the Bay of Samaná, easternmost point of the North Coast of the Dominican Republic Dominican Republic, in order to directly study the Phoenician inscriptions, reported from past centuries in the sinkhole called *Guacara del Comedero*, in the Gulf of the Flecha de Samaná Bay. By then we were convinced that these bold visitors to the Caribbean Sea had only made short notes of warning to his countrymen and fellow sailors. No literature from any stable culture, much less one civilization. Although we wonder what the reason was for

those landings. Other researchers like *Pedro Carrascosa* (19th century) had already appeared in 1906 the interesting Hypotheses on the local origin of various scripts (Cuneiform, Sanskrit and Phoenician) for being found in very local petroglyphs ancient. In 1982, researcher *Hellmuth Straka* had given to discover another new stone inscription with Phoenician characters in a chasm in Punta Paria, Sucre State, Venezuela. In this case the alphabetic characters accompanied by figures bearded anthropomorphs in costumes. The group of reports The aforementioned joined those announced by *Francisco Lugo* before 1976, as well as archaeological evidence of Phoenician contacts in the Gulf of Mexico, Brazil and other South American regions. This report aims to to document the information published up to 1987 and propose a historiographical reconstruction of Phoenician activity in South America, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico. Knowledge about

some isolated Phoenician inscriptions, is due to the activity of field in the research of lithic engravings (Petroglyphs), located in Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, the Guianas and in other regions of the Caribbean Sea, published since 1968 *Guarena: Descendants. A Guide to the Study and Research on the Mariche-Cumanagoto tradition, 1982).*



In the examination of these stone altarpieces some were detected few added or isolated inscriptions with their own characters of Phoenician and Cuneiform scripts. From the beginning He assumed that the latter were the result of isolated visits, as part of a collecting activity that did not leave

settlements. There was interest in knowing how, when and why

that had managed to enter the rivers. Three aspects

cultural elements were characteristic of the Phoenicians: the use of the alphabet, the

use in the navigation of *Oceanic Maritime Routes* other than

the coastal routes of the Archaic South American Navigators. And

The third aspect was the *Ancient Euro-African Trade*. Its

History known so far covers from the construction of

the Pyramids of Giza (7000 BP) in Egyptian texts and friezes, and

only between the 12th and 6th centuries BC. In Greco-Roman historical sources

Latin. Although its real history predates the last elevation

sea level rise due to melting glaciers. Tartessos (Greek:

Ἰσθμὸς τῆς Τάρτησος, Lat.: *Tartessus*) was the name by which

The ancient Greeks called what they believed to be the first

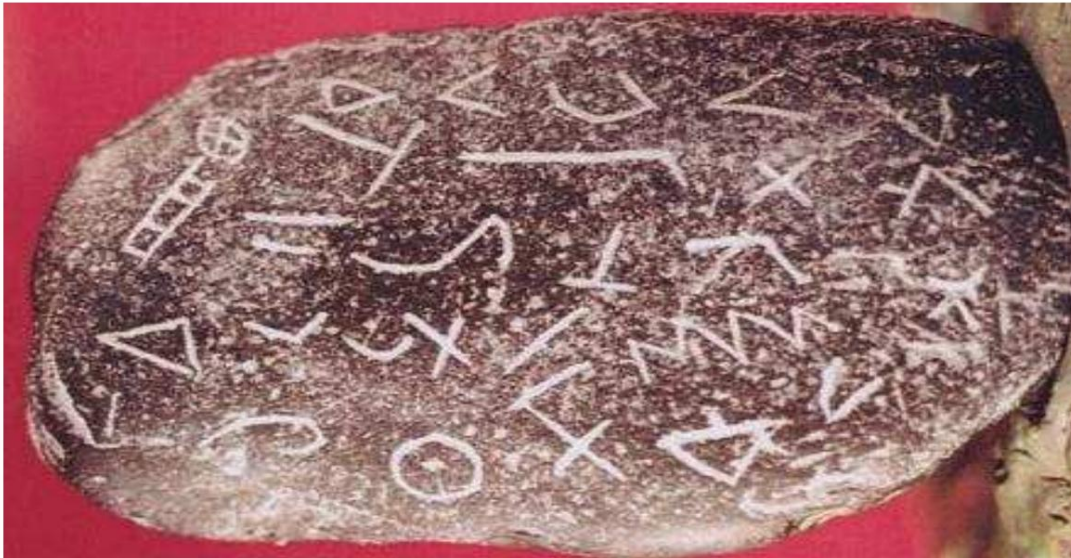
Western civilization linked to *Gadiros* or *Eumelos* (Cadiz).

Tartessos, nicknamed Tesso, was an island in front of Cadiz, in the

Atlantic Ocean, visited by the first Phoenicians. Herodotus



of Halicarnassus (*History, SVAC*) and Rufus Festus Avienus *Ora Maritime. 4th century BC*) mentioned that insular and flat territory, located a short distance from Cadiz.



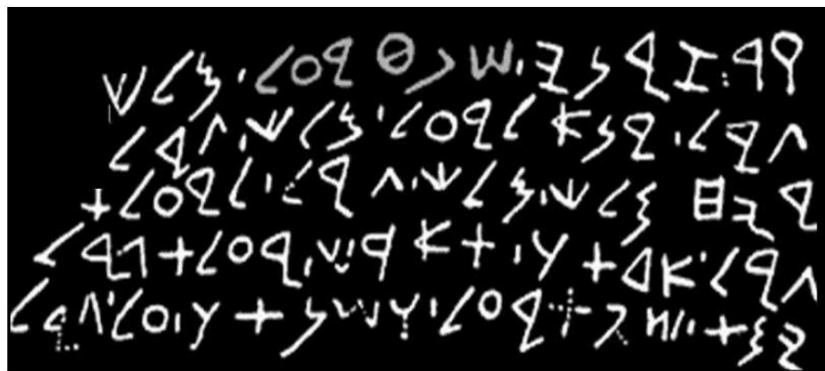
Only poorly informed authors, says the Catalan archaeologist Dr. Antonio Ribera *The Conquest of the Depths.*(*erakles Edit.* have been committed since very recent years in placing Tartessos in one of the centers located on the ancient Lake Ligustinus in the interior of the Iberian Peninsula. According to *Miguel Samaniego (1967)*(*Ferrer and*

*Exposito, 1970; and Francisco Martinez, 1970*) was west of Cadiz, that *Atlantean colony* nicknamed *Auza* or the *Andalusian* in local oral traditions of Andalusia.

## 5. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN AMERICA

Below are the designs of some inscriptions

Phoenician women known in the Mediterranean and on the fronts Atlánticos, in order to be compared with other inscriptions located in the geographic region under study.



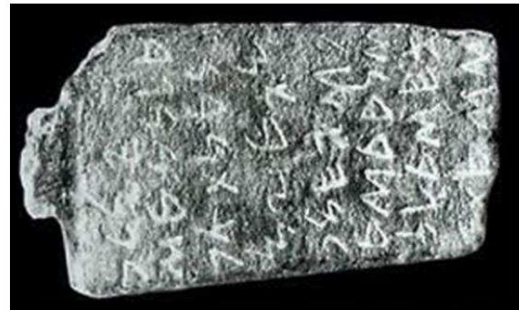
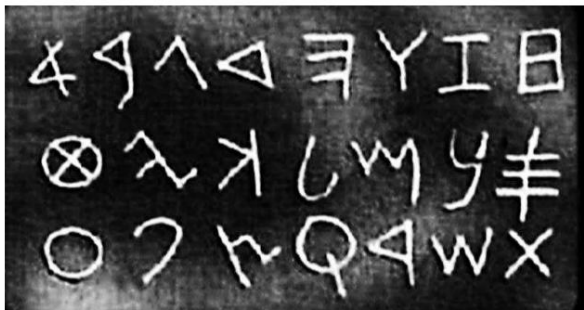
Phoenician inscription of Shiftiba S.XII BC





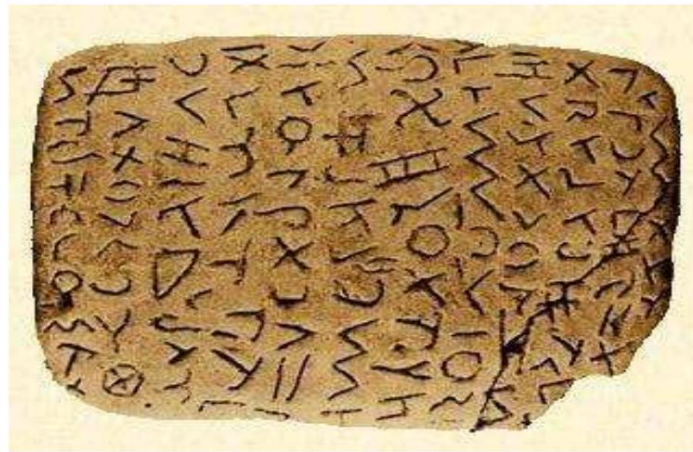
Phoenician inscription of Yehimilk SXAC

In both inscriptions we can actually see much more than the traditional 22 alphabetic characters of the Phoenicians, the which are seen in other inscriptions taken as an example:



The first archaeological investigations on the Phoenicians were the excavations of the Frenchman *Joseph-Ernest Renan* between 1860 and 1861 published in his work *Mission of Phenicia*, from of 1864, under the auspices of the French government. In the Peninsula

Iberian, archaeological studies of Phoenician remains until 1960, provided chronologies based on the decay of C14 near the 6th century BC but later surveys archaeological sites extended the dating of the studied sites, until the 8th century BC and more recently close to the 13th century BC, which dates the decay of one of the C14 isotopes with respect to C12 in embedded organic material.



Some of the largest collections of stone tablets, and Others made of baked clay, with Phoenician characters written on them, are of Amerindian origin. The people who came to the markets coastal Phoenicians, knew the characteristics of that

**writing, as an expression of everyday commercial exchange**

**(Vouchers, Receipts, etc.).**



**The Neo-Babylonian imperial government of King Nebuchadnezzar**

**between the years 573 and 564 BC it encompassed and imposed tribute on the**

**most ports, including Tyre itself in 576 BC**

**which for the Phoenicians, people of the sea, did not arouse concern**

**any that have been expressed in writing. The culture of**

**Phoenician maritime trade boomed accordingly in the**

**western Mediterranean coast of Carthage, in the circle of**

**Gibraltar.**



According to ancient texts, this city was founded in 815 BC (*Plato: Timaeus; Dionysius of Halicarnassus*). The Assyrian king Shalmaneser III ordered several urban and port centers Phoenicians to pay tribute. Apparently, the Phoenicians did not They opposed such a tax, or at least that is what is inferred because There are no known writings on this matter either. Carthage with the time went on to control the maritime trade of the ancients Phoenician centers in the Mediterranean. During this period, records were a new model of commercial organization in this area

**Mediterranean, confirming, precisely, the advance of a  
Punic organization itself. However, the enigmatic  
Phoenician Gold mining activity had no mines or records.**



Phoenician inscription showing a map of South America

**Outside the Strait of Gibraltar, the Phoenicians had  
then a deep-rooted fishing and commercial activity  
Atlantic, which Carthage could never understand and much  
less to control, creating fruitless barriers and  
restrictions on passage that no longer affected the  
Phoenicians.**





#### 1. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM TACARIGUA, VENEZUELA

In the mid-19th century, during agricultural work on a hill that it turned out to be an aboriginal Monticulo, searched at Lake Valencia, In Venezuela, many ceramic tablets appeared with numerous characters written in lines, just like writing Phoenicia. The collection was organized and packed by some European excavators who said they worked for a University of Europe, where it could be translated. Without However, according to Don *Mario Giacoppinni* (pers. comm. 1967) Secretary to President *Juan Vicente Gomez*, the investigators *Vicente and Gaspar Marcano*, as well as Dr. *Rafael Requena*,

Half a century later, the latter being Minister of Culture,

They managed to locate the destination of that collection of thousands of  
collected tablets. The three researchers then excavated

At the end of the 19th century, in mounds in the region, they collected numerous  
archaeological pieces, in fact the largest collections ever

before or after studied in the country, although without obtaining there  
another similar collection of tablets. In 1967, Don *Mario*

*Giacoppinni*, assistant to Dr. *Rafael Requena* in the 1980s

prior to . He wondered if such Phoenician writing was not

It would have actually been originally from South America and then brought  
to the Mediterranean by the Phoenicians; that hypothesis is very interesting  
which has not been challenged for a century. As I explain

*Giacoppinni*, (1967 pers. comm.) that Venezuelan writing of the  
mentioned tablets, had characters that are now considered

Phoenicians and Normans, as well as the numerical characters of the  
system of dots and bars, and other Mayan and Aztec ones. If you

compares the global set of characters existing in the *Tacarigua-Lhassa-Detroit-Glozel* stone tablets and ceramics *Quechmictoplican-Smithsonian*, which includes about 1700 characters, with Phoenician epigraphic inscriptions, of only 22 characters of the so-called Phoenician alphabet, we come to the conclusion that what has been called Phoenician Writing since the 19th century, are texts that use a limited number of characters or simplified writing, which was certainly used to hide commercial information in coded messages, with the appearance of trivial written ideas. But in any case, it is part of archaic Amerindian writing, whose oldest version is in the Petroglyphs, of which 22 characters were adopted by the Phoenician navigators in a time before the construction of the pyramids of Giza.



## 2. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM THE TEMPLE OF LHASSA, TIBET

This collection of tablets was a donation from provenance unknown, made in the mid-19th century to the monks of Lhasa. It appears mentioned and partially commented on by several authors who were considered scholars in their time, such as *Augustus Le Plongeon*, *Onfroy De Thoron* and the cnel. *James Churchward*, American naval engineer, designer of the armor system for naval units who at the beginning of century proposed some translations. These and other authors They commented on the writing on the aforementioned tablets, their characters today considered Phoenician and Norman, as well as the numeric characters of the dot and bar system, Maya and Aztecs. About 1,700 characters in total, of which about 30 characters were adopted by the Phoenician navigators in period before the construction of the pyramids of Giza. preserved in the Temple of Lhasa from the middle of the 19th century.

### 3. Phoenician inscriptions of Quechmictoplican and Omitlan



This collection comprises about 26,000 stone tablets (not ceramics). Tablets of different formats, tablets and flat figurines, even stelae, found by assistants of a mining explorer, in his excavation of a mine entrance that led to a lower third level of an urban center pre-Columbian, found north of Mexico City, in the Guerrero Desert, a center named in the epigraphs *Quechmictoplican and Omitlan*. The discovery was reported by

immediately to the Mexican State. The collection was released

by archaeologists *William Niven* and *Jose Ramon Melida*,

director of the *National Archaeological Museum of Madrid*, (*Periodico*

*THE )MPARC)AL Mexico. Aug. 18, 1897*)(*Magazine THE ILLUSTRATION*

*ART)ST)CA Barcelona, Catalonia, Abelardo De Carlos. Edit. 1897. I, II.*). He

Museum certified the authenticity of the collection of tablets

Engraved stones, in 1897. *William Niven* also made known

the beautiful ceramics of Xoxipala and the stone carvings of Mezcala.

study of the lithic collection, supported an ethnic-cultural type

Tepaneca, which I postulate as the ancestor of the cultures of the

Southeast Asia. The collection inspired *Herbert Spinden*

(*Pleasures of the Gold of the Mezcala Culture, 1911*). *Niven* retired to

live in the United States, where his collection was moved

by train, to be exhibited at the *Houston Museum of Natural*

*History*, where he served as an advisor. *William Niven* passed away

in Houston in 1937.

### 3. PHOENICIAN CERAMIC TABLETS FROM GLOZEL, ALLIEN, FRANCE.



Clay tablets with Phoenician, Semitic, cuneiform and Amerindian characters, found in 1924 by farmer Emile Fradin in Glozel, Allien, France.

Later, characters analogous to those would be found,

but on baked clay tablets, in Glozel, Allien, in

France discovered during agricultural work in another

archaic burial mound. They have characteristics considered

Phoenicians, along with other characters typical of the designs of the

Petroglyphs      South Americans,      characters      Aborigines

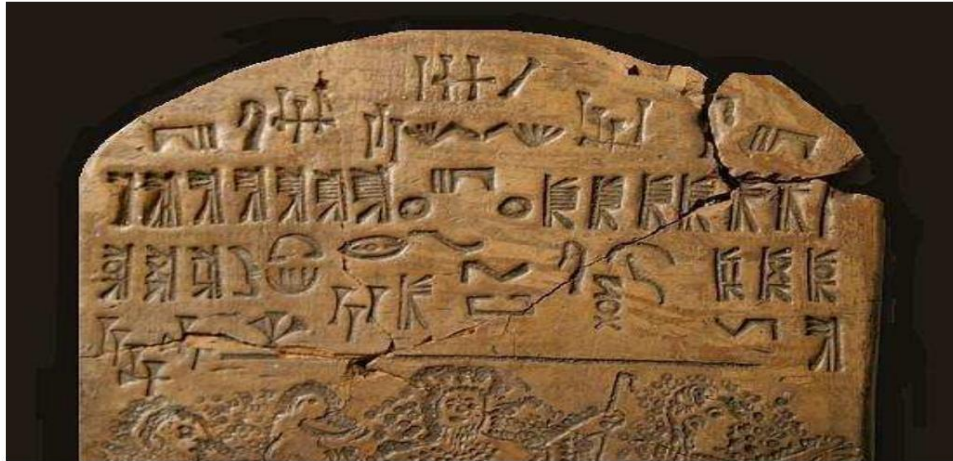
Mesoamericans and others considered Scandinavians.

The Glozel tablets were certified as authentic.

They were discovered by *Emile Fradin*, a French farmer, on the day

March 1, 1924 near Glozel, in the French department  
from Allier. The report of the *tablets* was fortuitous during work  
of farming in what had been an ancient aboriginal mound.  
This was reported by *Fradin* to the Inspection Department  
French government archaeological site. The restarts  
excavations almost sixty years later, in 1983, at the request of the  
*Higher Council for Archaeological Research*. Como  
result of the research, the ceramic tablets and their  
writing, were recognized as authentic. Both  
collections show characteristics typical of both petroglyphs  
from South America as well as from the archaic coastal navigation routes  
of Europe. On June 16, 1990, Mr. *Émile Fradin*, the  
The farmer who found them was awarded the Order of the  
Academic Palms of France, proposed by *Jacques Thierry*.

#### 4. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM DETROIT



Clay tablets with Native American, Phoenician, Semitic, and cuneiform characters found between 1874 and 1915 in mounds near Detroit, Michigan.

**Between 1874 and 1915 in the vicinity of Detroit**

**(State of Michigan, Great Lakes, North Atlantic) about**

**students and several amateur archaeologists, found a**

**third and fourth deposits of baked clay tablets, the**

**which appeared during the excavation work for**

**some works. These clay tablets include Phoenician characters**

**in addition to characters that were believed to be of other origins. They are**

**thousands of clay tablets that appeared in some burial mounds or**

**Aboriginal mounds, the last ones that still remained**

that time in the area, being preserved by an institution

nun who has them on display under her care

permanent. They have similar characteristics to collections

*Tacarigua*, *Quechmictoplican u Omitlan*, and *Glozel* considered

Phoenician, Egyptian and Cuneiform, along with other characters

typical of the designs of South American petroglyphs,

Mesoamerican and Scandinavian aboriginal characters. But

They also include the characters of Phoenician writing.

The number system used on these tablets is the same as that

Mayan dot and bar numbering system. Others

incomplete groups of tablets with the same characters

writings are preserved in *the Smithsonian Institution Museum*, where

are displayed. The Tumulus, Mound Builders or Mounds where

The Detroit tablets were collected and belong to the Period

Paleo North American Indian.



## 5. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION ON THE GASPAS STONE



Stone mortar with Phoenician characters from an aboriginal mound in the city of Gaspar, Brazil. It is on display at the *Museo Do Home do Sambaqui* (Photo: M. Matute, 1983).

In a location near the city of GASPAS, State of

Santa Catarina, southern region of Brazil, an archaeological site of type

Sambaqui, a Mound, an artifact was found

manual stone, mortar or hammer, covered with the same type of

Amerindian writing, which includes writing characters

Fenicia, (*Jornal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, 27 July 1872, pg. 1*

*and 2*). Several researchers had already sent news to the *IHGB*

since the 1830s, reporting the presence of these there



Phoenician inscriptions. According to the professional opinion of *Prof.*

*Evaldo Pauli* from the *Federal University of Santa Catarina*,

Located in the capital, it includes characters from the paleo-alphabet

Semitic made by Phoenician navigators. Currently

The so-called *Pedra de Gaspar* is on display to the public

in the *Museu do Homem do Sambaqui*. Another engraving was found

by chance in the State of Minas Gerais. (*A Voz de*

*Diamantina*, April 22, 1979, p. 1-9), was collected in 1970 by

Mr. *Jair Emídio Ferreira*, under the floor of his house in the

city of Diamantina, during a renovation. It's a tablet

rectangular stoneware with Phoenician drawings and characters, in low

relief. Examined under a microscope at 300x, the grooves show

the same traces of rubbing with stone scrapers (burins) of

volcanic glass found in Amerindian tablets

previously mentioned.

## 6. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF BAT CREEK TENNESSEE



Bat Creek engraved stone tablet (Photo: Warren W. Dexter.1986)

For Professor *Cyrus Gordon*, the Bat Creek Inscription

Found by *John Haywood* and recorded by *George Wilson*

in 1823, in *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, Estado

from Tennessee to North Georgia, supposes a Phoenician arrival by

the Mississippi River. For Professor *Cyrus Gordon* (1972:175-87) this

Bat Creek inscription is indeed another proof

epigraphic of the Phoenician presence in the American continent.

Such writing was not used in prehistoric times in Canaan.

Which creates the impression that a set of characters

archaic Amerindians, was deliberately used as a means of

strategic communication between the Phoenician sailors, only as short warning notices to members of their fleets, being adapted much later, from the 12th century BC, as a basis for a local script, called *Gramma* by the Greeks

*Phoinike* due mainly to its continued use in the Mediterranean port markets, which were supplied by the Phoenicians. Other systems derived from this writing commercial would appear in different latitudes of the course of the Nile River, including Egyptian writing, as well as among the Mediterranean and Red Sea. From this is its late derivative, Greek alphabetic writing. One of the first historians of

The ancient presence of the Phoenicians in Brazil was the teacher of Austrian historian *Ludwig Schwennhagen* (19th century), who in His book (*Ancient History of Brazil*, cited the studies of Humphrey IV of Toron (12th century), who in turn had described the voyages ordered by Hiram of Tyre (993 BC), and by the king

Solomon of Judea (960 BC), to the estuary of the Amazon River.

According to historian *Ludwig Schwennhagen*, the Tupí language

Guaraní would have had the same origin as the languages of the

eastern Mediterranean. (*The Republic of Rio Grande do Norte*, 31

*ene*. 1926; *Diary of Natal*, *Rio Grande do Norte*, no. 561 of 30

*dic*. 1927; *Morning Diary*, *Aracaju*, *Sergipe State*, 10 *dic*.

1927. *Gazette of Sergipe*, 11th December 1927).



Bat Creek engraved stone tablet (Photo: Warren W. Dexter.1986)

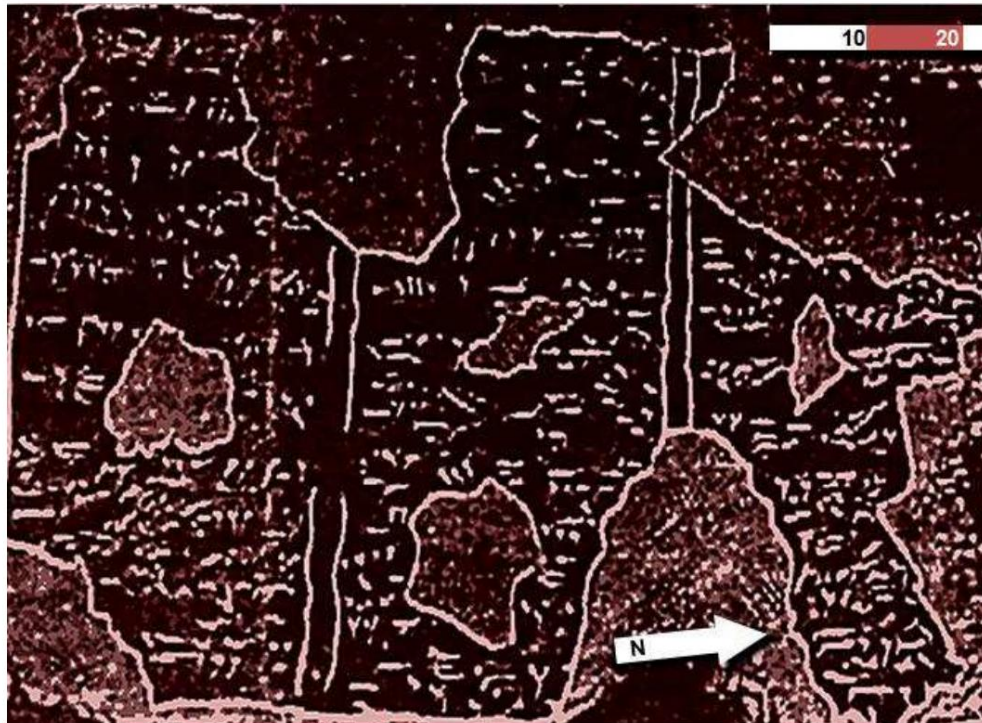
The Phoenician inscription of Bat Creek highlights the use of

Phoenician alphabetic characters. The Bat Creek inscription was

collected during excavation work for a construction project

new at an ancient Native American mound in Tennessee.

## 7. INSCRIPTION ON THE SARARI STONE



Sarari Petroglyph, Sarare River. Lara State. Venezuela (Photo: M. Matute, 1985)

The characters of cuneiform writing were adopted to draw and engrave a stone altarpiece on the Cerro mound Large, surrounded by the source of the Sarare River (District Cabudare, Lara State, Venezuela). Linguistic researcher Prof. *Pedro Carrascosa* (*National Promotion Newspaper. Caracas. Feb. 10, 1906 p.1*) was traced with pencil on paper at the end of the 19th century. This bas-relief engraving on an erratic block of granite

reddish, forms an engraved altarpiece about a meter long  
width and eighty cms high, whose characters measure between 3 and  
5 cm. The design may have come from the fragment  
deteriorated from a manuscript, copied in rock as the only one  
way of not losing the content. Various authors since 1906,  
They cited this altarpiece as archaeological evidence of the presence  
Phoenician in Prehistoric Venezuela. Professor *Carrascosa*, in his  
American *Origins* . (*horizons. Ciudad Bolivar..*)  
I also postulate the local origin of several types of writings  
antiquity. On the *Stone of Sarari*, the name of that  
Deserted mound, as *Bartolome Tavera* called it  
*Acosta* in 1956, the lost portions or empty spaces  
They were differentiated with a hammered type finish,  
different from the smooth finish corresponding to the manuscript as  
such, with its characters. Professor *Pedro Carrascosa* (*Newspaper*  
*National Development. Caracas. Feb. 10, 1906 p. 1*), postulated that they were

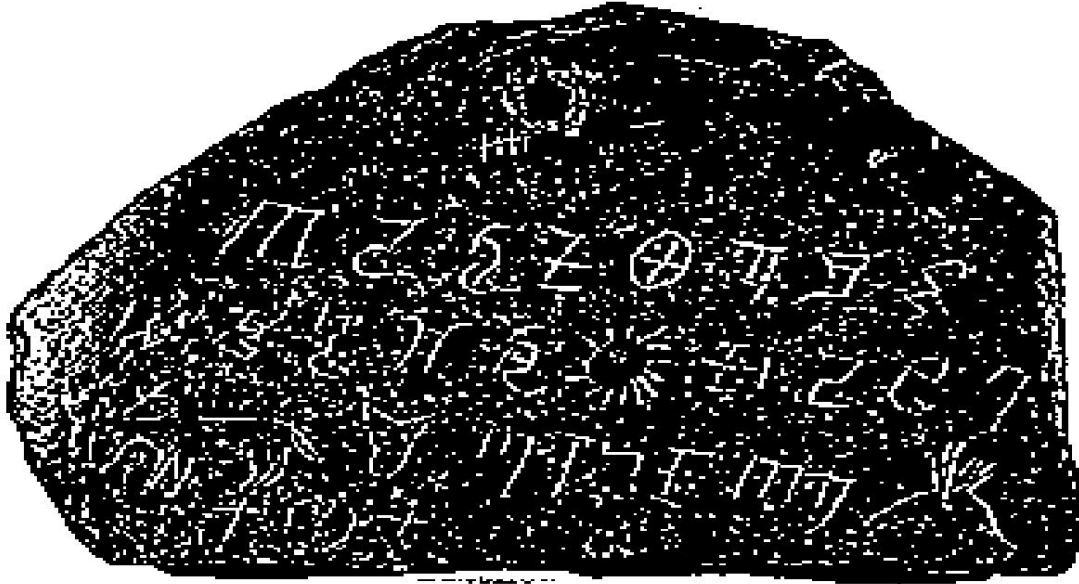


mutilations caused by the conquistadors. The Sarare River  
from the mound of Cerro Grande to its mouth in  
The Portuguesa River was free of sedimentation and navigable.  
by vessels with a draft of 2 meters at the time when  
This stone altarpiece was made. Currently, the banks are  
populated by the biological community of the Boraes or Swamps  
Floating Vegetables *The Vegetable Swamp. Natura SCN Magazine*  
*La Salle, No. 73, January 1983. pg. 46-48). (PRIETO, MA, The Petroglyph*  
*del Sararì.Rev. Int, Hunting and Fishing-Nautical. Miami Fl.1985).*



Statuette with Phoenician inscriptions found in the town of Pokotia, on the coast of Peru

## 8. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION ON THE VOLCANO STONE. OREGON



Phoenician text from Oregon depicting a volcano, a wolf, and deer. (Courtesy: Oregon Historical Society . *Photo: Evan Schneider*)

The Volcano Stone, from Oregon, is a lithic inscription on a

10 cm pectoral pendant collected in the 19th century in the

*Newberry National Volcanic Monument Park* of the State of

Oregon, south of Washington and north of California, on the coast

Pacific: The furrows were scraped with the same technique

Amerindian, and the characters include the Phoenician alphabets, which

They are also included in the tablet collections



The text of the Oregon Stone Inscription has a short story about a volcano, a wolf and some deer or deer, was authenticated in the 19th century and in the present 20th century by specialists from the *Oregon Historical Society museum*, where is on permanent display. The most notable thing about this inscription in particular was its location, since it places the Phoenicians on a river on the Pacific coast of North America. At least up to now they have not been published or reported. Phoenician inscriptions in the archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean, which leads one to think that the Phoenician navigators at some point At that time they managed at least one coastal navigation through of the Beagle Channel and the American coast of the Pacific Ocean. Although until now we do not know historical records about such navigation, nor oral traditions that mention it.

## 9. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION II LA CANDELARIA



Inscription in Phoenician characters on a stone in La Candelaria, Venezuela, reported by Prof. Bartolomè Tavera Acosta in 1956.

Reading Trivia: DELT-WAU-GUAC(name)

Second Reading: Door-Hook-Sidon

Third Reading: Left Channel of the Delta (Sidon Channel)

Combinatorial Reading:

DELT-WAU-GUAC Sidonios Channel (Left)

Example of foreign graphic overlay on an Amerindian petroglyph. The Amerindian petroglyph expresses a name born by hand, whose graphonic reading is *ptaguaca*. To its left, they made a version with the Sidon emblem based on Phoenician graphics, placed on the map over the Mariusa Channel, the deep natural entrance from the Atlantic. This superimposition indicates which channel should be taken to safely exit the Gulf of Paria without facing the shallow draft and waves of the Atlantic. Curiously, the Guac emblem is Phoenician and is also Cumanagoto, like its design. It predates the formation of Anacoco Island. The addition was engraved to the left of the Amerindian character.

## **10. BIBLICAL AND CLASSICAL SOURCES OF THE PHOENICIANS**

**Biblical texts have been used, among others, as sources general for the study of the history of the Phoenician people recount recent aspects of their way of life and their way of production. These are texts that are supposed to have been written Initially in Semitic and Aramaic. They have the same problem of chronologies, having been written in much later centuries to the events narrated. They also come from many authors different. Among the books with these stories are: Haggai, Genesis (9:20-27, 10:15, and 49:20); Exodus (16:35); Deuteronomy (3:8-9); Joshua (5:1 and 19:24-31); Judges (1:31-32, 3:3 y 18:7); I° Reyes (9:10-14, 26-28, 10:11-12, y 22:48-49); II Kings (1:1, 9:25 and 23:10); Isaiah (23:1-18); Jeremiah (10:9 and 32:35); Ezekiel (26-28 and 38:13); Jonah (1:3); Psalms (48 and 72); I Chronicles (7:10); II Chronicles (8:17-18, 9:10 and 21);**

Ezra (4); Matthew (15:21-22). These mention its boundaries geographical, the origin of the people and the general results of their commercial activities in the eastern Mediterranean.

Phoenicians in these books are mentioned as *Sidonians*, *Tyrians*, *Cypriots* and *Canaanites*, that is to say peoples related to but much later than the navigators

Phoenicians. Among the ancient classical authors who mention aspects of the Phoenicians, include: Homer (*The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*), Apollonius of Rhodes (*The Voyage of the Argonauts*), and Hesiod (*The Theogony*) who are considered the first to mention the Phoenicians between the 9th-8th centuries BC Without

However, in the *Peh-Mu-rhu*, funerary papyri of the ancients Egyptians, written from 7000 to 6000 BP beginning around the 13,750 BP 350 generations before Pharaoh *Amasis* (Amenophis IV) according to Herodotus (History, Melpomene), Plutarch (Parallel Lives: Solon) and Plato (Timaeus, I) appear

mentioned in several hymns, litanies and prologues of the Scribe *Ani*, the Chancellor of *Nebseni* and *Osiris Nu*, overseer of the Palace, whose originals are today in the Turin Museum (*AG Larraya*, 1960). They are also mentioned in versions of the same book funeral enlarged in Friezes of the funeral rooms of the Pyramids (> 5000 BC). In the Iliad and the Odyssey they are mentioned and commented on by Homer. They are called Kinesians, Phaeacians, and Other Ethnologies. Herodotus of Halicarnassus mentions the oldest Phoenician sanctuaries. This author left a story about Phoenician enclaves during his journey through Egypt around the year 450 BC, mentioning that in the Egyptian city of In Memphis there was a sanctuary of Astarte and fields of crops Tyre, in addition to other Phoenician foundations located in the Delta of the Nile. Among the various ancient authors who documented Phoenician maritime culture includes: Appian, Apollodorus, Arrian, Ascalon, Avienus, Cicero, Diodorus Siculus, Ephorus,

**Strabo, Philo of Byblos, Flavius Josephus, Hecataeus of Miletus,**

**Justin, Lucian, Menander of Ephesus, Pausanias, Plato,**

**Pliny the Elder, Polybius, Plutarch, Pomponius Mela, Pindar,**

**Posidonius, Ptolemy, Pseudo-Aristotle, Sallust, Silius**

**Italic, Livy, Thucydides, Velleus Paterculus, and Virgil.**

**Other sources are the Egyptian chronicles dated around the 11th century.**

**BC, and dynastic Egyptian funerary texts dating from the**

**origin of that civilization, according to Herodotus (450 BC) as well as**

**Plato (386 BC) and Plutarch *Solon, Parallel Lives*: 350**

**generations before Amasis or Amenophis IV, that is, by the**

**year 13,750 AP), as well as the chronicles of Babylon and Ugarit,**

**(5000 BC) related to maritime activities in the**

**Eastern Mediterranean and the collection of tributes from the Phoenicians**

**already established in the eastern Mediterranean. It is also necessary**

**consider chronological data from Aegean and Cypriot sources.**

**The Assyrian accounts written in printed characters**

Cuneiform records relate the accession of Tyre, according to some authors, in 701 BC, a fact that is recorded in the texts of the Kings (I,II) (*Pritchard, 1958, 1975*). Our hypothesis of work suggests that the Phoenicians, sailors and fishermen, dedicated to maritime trade, they were a people of ethnic typology Oriental, with dark skin and black hair, physiognomies Amerindians, direct descendants of the Archaic Navigators, who initially established their maritime camps on the Euro-African Atlantic fronts, building in Gibraltar and Medina Sidonia *Temples of Herakles (Saavedra Fajardo Encycl. V.)* and finally on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, given its strategic proximity to the northern shores of the Red Sea, the Arabian-Indian Sea and in particular in Byblos, Sidon and Tyre. This maritime town, which practices commercial exchange and cultural with all the cultural areas of the European coasts African, developed advanced naval techniques, and routes of

transoceanic navigation, which allowed them to reach in less time, distant coastal trading centers, unused the coastal routes, thus far removed from the observation of others sailors and the possibility of being boarded or followed in certain of their activities. This Phoenician culture made improvements substantial in the design of the Solar Calendar, and in the Astronomy in general, but also the writing system prior cuneiform, developed a practical graphonetic writing, of individual vowel-consonant characters, which made it possible fast writing and reading, without the urgent need for print wedges in wet clay, using graphite and paper bark. Without prejudice to researchers like Professor *Pedro Carrascosa* (19th century) who postulated the interesting hypothesis from the local Venezuelan origin of several writings (Cuneiform, Sanskrit and Phoenician) because they are found in very old petroglyphs which were observed, photographed and described by



various authors, finally compiled and commented, with their  
Illustrations in the works of *Helmuth Straka (Rev. MN. Janis)*  
*Kleinberg V. Edit. Caracas. Venezuela 1974–1984*; *Raphael*  
*Delgado The Petroglyphs of Venezuela. Monteavila Edit. 6),*  
*Jeaninne Sujo Volsky The Petroglyphs.... Work to qualify for the*  
*Degree in Anthropology. UCAB. 1978*), *Ruby De Valencia El*  
*Design in the Petroglyphs of Venezuela. Pampero Foundation, Ed.*  
*1990*) as well as in the works published by the author of the  
present report between 1968 and 1987 *Guarena: A Guide to the*  
*Study and Research of the Mariche indigenous tradition-*  
*Cumanagoto, the Archaic Navigators of South America.*

## 11. THE PHOENICIANS AT THE COLUMNS OF HERAKLES

Among others, Offir, Tarsis, Thasos, Tartessos have been identified,

Ufaz and the Phoenician colony of Auza mentioned by the writer

Flavius Josephus (*Ant. Iud.*, VIII, 324) is believed that during the time

from Itobaal of Tyre, perhaps as *Miguel Samaniego* thought

(1970, *pers. comm.*) Auza would have been an *Andalusian* of the

Cadiz traditions, would have perhaps been a nickname for the city

island of *Tartessos*. Among some researchers there has been

discussion regarding the dating of the first enclaves

Phoenicians in the circle of Gibraltar, starting with Gadiros or

Eumelos (*thus mentioned by Plato in Timaeus I*) that some

Authors suppose that it was founded about a century after the destruction of

Troy, although I consider that Gadiros or Gadir and Tartessos, due to their

Atlantic proximity, have been coeval, and therefore

belonging, as explained, to the Archaic period prior to the

submersion of Tartessos between 10800 and 8500 BP The Roman

Velleius Paterculus (*Hist. Rom. I, 2. 1-3*) provided dates for this foundation like Strabo (*III, 5, 5*), through information from Posidonius fixed it in the 1st century BC But the truth is that Gadiros or Eumelos was already mentioned as ancient by *Plato (Timaeus). and Critias, 386 BC (3rd century BC)* just like Diodorus (*V, 20*), and Pomponius Mela (*III, 6, 46*). But there is a small detail that requires a review complete chronological, and it is the trade with *Tartessos*, city insular whose remains are 30 m deep to the west of *Gadiros, (Ribera, A. 1970)* which implies a chronological period long before everything mentioned by all those writers Greco-Latin. The last time this island was on the waves of the Atlantic, according to current dating sources oceanological, due to the rise in sea level that began in 14,000 AP due to glacial melting, around 10,800 to 8,500 AP. called Phoenicians who knew Tartessos and the island of Aatlan,

to which the data given to Plato refer, had to  
having been there at the end of the Merida Glaciation between the years  
14,000-11,000 BP and the date of the geological event  
Cariaco (10,786 AP) or otherwise, long before this  
last date. The Phoenician presence in Tartessos after the  
10,786 AP is simply impossible, because said land  
island was already submerged at that time. Archaeology  
Hispanic has evidenced the Phoenician presence in Gadiros or  
Eumelos (Cadiz), since the Archaic Period, which lasted  
towards the end of the 9th century BC and also in the area of Huelva, in  
around the same century. The typology of Amerindian clothing  
The bust of the *Lady of Elche* indicates a Caribbean origin,  
an *Ichocro* and the *Ponchocro* coat, and it is evidence  
archaeological evidence of the glacial climate. But C14 dating , based  
in the decay of the Isotope determined with samples of  
embedded organic matter, they say nothing about the date of

the making of this stone bust. Further information is provided by the hidden camera on the back of that stone bust, where with Ergonomics criteria, objects were placed or hidden, not larger than 50 mm in diameter, such as the large Oro Cochano pebbles, who arrived at Tartessos before the camps or Phoenician coastal markets of Europe, expressing their origin and also its chronology.

## 12. THE PHOENICIANS IN THE ATLANTIC

The Phoenicians completely omitted in their writings the existence of extra-Euro-African trade centers, such as Thasos, Auza, and mainly Offir and Tarshish, mentioned if by Greco-Latin classical authors. No precise allusion to *Offir* and *Tarshish* and finally, its definitive and unremitting cultural disappearance any explanation. The report of a few pebbles

unrecognizable, with the appearance of dark brownish coprolites,  
but of solid and heavy Pig Gold, hastily  
forgotten in a bilge, under the petrified floorboards  
Boxwood from a Phoenician shipwreck located by  
*Antonio Ribera* near the Balearic Islands (*Ribera, Pujol et al.*  
*1954*) barely made known by *Marco Casanova*, a  
Catalan researcher in *1973 (pers. comm.)*, in my opinion it is  
a crucial detail to explain the outcome of the Phoenician culture.  
Even in a preliminary and elementary report like this one,  
Our hypothesis must add that that maritime people,  
risky and brave, which had served as a cargo fleet of  
naval support even for the Egyptians, transporting from  
shipments of wood to Obelisks and prefabricated in  
general,        operated a cultural self-transformation,  
based on the gold loaded in its bilges. The Gold of *Offir*  
*and Tarshish (Plato. Timaeus I)*. Going from being just navigators, to being

shipowners and bankers. The Phoenicians did not excavate the  
Gold was not found in mines, but in open pits. They collected the Cochano Gold  
seeds or pebbles washed from the river that were formerly  
Very abundant pebbles in the large deltaic courses  
South Americans, Offir and Tarshish, from sediments  
conglomerates carried by floods. These seeds  
Phoenicians carried them hidden under the floor of their ships, using it  
skillfully instead of the bilge stone fillings that  
were placed on the keel to prevent heeling. From there the  
extraordinary stability of maritime navigation in some  
ships with such narrow hulls and invisibility, as well as the  
lack of information on shipments and the absence of  
foundry workshops, but above all the presence of large  
quantities of pure gold. The enigmatic gold mining activity  
Phoenician, has no mines or records, because it really was not  
mining but rather collecting on the banks of large rivers,

the Orinoco and the Amazon, Offir and Tarshish, when this type of pebbles were very abundant there. At least there was some frequency of the same until the middle of the present 20th century in the bottom of the rivers of Venezuelan Guyana, where the Divers, still using the Siebe diving suits, with their copper helmets like shoes, breastplate and lead weights, dragging a rubber hose, they descended to the bottom with hand nets, to pass them through the muddy sediment, where they used to collect numerous nuggets of natural Cochano gold. Between the corners of Cordoba to San Roque, next to the old Cine América in Caracas, in a neighborhood owned by the family of Mr. *Donato Merola Scarpa*, one of the neighbors Mr. *Efrain Riera*, I rent a small gift shop, adjacent to a humble domestic artisan workshop for the casting of pig from that origin. That 24 kt natural yellow gold. It has no impurities, but many mineral deposits



that look like sand or pebbles. Technically it was different to the Gold of the Iberian Peninsula, obtained together with copper that gives it the characteristic pinkish tone, and distinct from the gold of Africa obtained in mines with a rather greenish coloration. These

Cochano gold nuggets in the aboriginal language were called Carcuriri or Caricuriri, words from which the name comes Orichalcum mentioned by Plato as the most valuable metal which was extracted on the island of Atlantida (Aztlán). The manual process of Cochano smelting is different from that of mined gold, for extract the sand.

The little that has come down to us about what has been given in calling the Phoenician story, appears particularly in the records of Herodotus, Hesiod, Homer, Polybius and also Flavius Josephus who translated Phoenician texts into Greek (*Straka, H. 1978*) although there are very few historical records in classical sources, from writings attributed to the same

**Phoenicians. Paradoxically, the inventors of writing**

**Alphabetical as the classics called them (Herodotus, V, 58,**

**74, 1; Pliny, Nat. Hist., V, 12; Pomponius Mela, I, 12) wrote**

**as little as possible and with plenty of reserve. In our experience**

**from the field in the South American rainforests, the writings**

**They are made with Phoenician alphabetic characters, yes, but the**

**content often has double meanings or expressions of**

**guidance for groups of people who may have had codes**

**or a private glossary of characters. Later we present**

**several examples. They thus intentionally made tracking difficult**

**of his presence, his activities and plans. There are some**

**Phoenician pictographs and texts in shelters, hollows and chasms**

**located on the Iberian and Mediterranean coasts. These**

**appear together with petroglyphs attributed to the Gal (*Requeijo***

***Otero, Daniel; Souto, Silvia; and Prieto Lopez, Angel. 1964.***

***Comm.pers.), (Sagrado, Alvaro. y Cruxent JM, 1968 comm.pers.)***

These Phoenician texts could be part of the aforementioned mode of secret communication. This also occurs with short texts from the Western Mediterranean, especially from Carthage. As a primary source we can cite the Theogony or Phoenician history, in which Philo of Byblos (1st-2nd century AD) says having translated into Greek fragmentary volumes from the scribe and prelate Souchiathon (*Souki-aaton*) who lived in Tyre before the Trojan War, that is, the time of Agamemnon Mycenae and Queen Helen. Thus, the stories and Descriptions of Aatlan would have been made known through of the Phoenicians. Because Souchis de Sais is the name of a prelate who in the temple of the disappeared city of Sais, in the canopic arm of the Nile, he explained to Solon and also to his contemporary Pythagoras (450 BC) through inscriptions in different statues, the basic geometric data about the island Aatlan or land of the Aat , described in detail in the Papyri, Scrolls

Funerals (Peh-Mu-Ruh) that would be obtained by the  
Egyptologists of the 19th and 20th centuries on Nile sarcophagi.  
Funeral rolls that are now on display in the Turin Museum.

Let us remember that from *Akenammon*, who changed his  
name *Akenathon* after the initiation of the cult of *Athon*, all  
the prelates and members of the court with the suffix ammon lo  
they changed to athon. Souchiathon (*Souki-aaton*) appears  
mentioned in a collection by the Byzantine archbishop  
*Eusebius of Caesarea* (S. III-IV DC) (*Cit. by Baumgarten 1981:7*)  
and it is the same prelate *Souchis de Sais*, mentioned by Plato  
DialogoTimeo, I), and by Plutarch *Solon. Parallel Lives*.

Prelate who at the same time as *Psenophis of Heliopolis*,  
He explained to the archon Solon (450 BC) everything related to the  
Atlantis island . The work of Philo of Byblos, consisted of  
nine volumes, eight of these lost, and described a

Phoenician tradition about the origin of the universe, which is said to have been

taken from texts of the first oriental temples

Mediterranean Canaanites, around 1250 BC That tradition must have come from a first temple of Herakles in Medina Sidonia

(A. Garcia Bellido: *Phoenicians in the West*, C.Bermejo, Madrid, 1942). Eusebius of Caesarea (340-265) (3rd-4th century AD) commented that the reproduction of that tradition was necessary for to compare later traditional Hellenistic versions.

### 13. ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE PHOENICIANS

The name of the Phoenicians also comes from authors classics. Sources attributed to Hesiod and Homer (*Harden 1985:27*) used the name *Phoinike* (Phoenix) as genealogy of the Phoenicians. The word Phoinike is Greek, it is not Semitic nor Phoenician but has its origin in Egyptian Phoenix, it is say Phoenix. Homer used the term *Phoenix* as an adjective adjective and possessive, of the Purple dye obtained from the

caracoles espinosos del genero *Murex* *The Shell Five (undred Million Years of )nspired Design)* widely represented in Venezuela. The self-proclaimed name of this seafaring people It was not Phoenix (Phoenix) but as the Greeks called it paraphrasing their ships: Gaulos Gal, Galleys, Galleys). The term used by Greek authors for naming the original land of the Phoenicians was *Phoiníke* (ϕϕϕϕϕϕϕ) corresponding to the current states of Lebanon, Palestine, Israel and Syria. *Herodotus of Halicarnassus* and *Diodorus of Sicily* made known Phoenician events until the time in which Alexander the Great occupied Tyre in the eastern Mediterranean. Usually one relates to the culture of a certain town with the territory it occupies. What happens with the Phoenicians is that they lived on the high seas, not on dry land. They lived in their fleets that constantly moved between one another. anchorages and others carrying their products to sell.

The Phoenicians were credited with preparing the indelible dye fabrics or textiles, based on a *purple* pigment extracted from several species of spiny snails of the genus *Murex* known among the Cumanagotos as *Purùpura*. It is some carnivorous sea snails, which to feed They pierce, with their scraping tongue, the shells of others snails, in order to suck out their contents, extending to through one of the many spiny channels that surround the opening of its shell. These gastropod mollusks have many species around the world, but the largest species, Native to South America and the Caribbean Sea, they were raised by the ancient Amerindians like the *Caracolas* or *Botutos* (*Strombus gigas*) in submerged pens. The Botuto was raised as seafood to prepare its pickled meat, but the *Purupura* was bred to obtain its red dye. The Phoenicians They collected the largest *Murex* in the coral lagoons

from the Antilles where they live at shallow depths and in large abundance. They are still abundant today, just like the *Botutos*. The *Murex* are particularly abundant due to their number of species and varieties in the tropical Atlantic of South America and in the Caribbean Sea, as well as the aboriginal use of its dye *Purùpura* (in Europe called *P'rpura*. The aborigines islanders, the Caribs, raised these in submerged pens *Murex* snails to obtain *Purùpura* in large quantities quantities, and they certainly traded it with the Phoenicians (*Straka, H. 1975*). Purple dye for fabrics was considered in Europe as a luxury product. Other authors, notes Prof. de Linguistics of the UCV, *Fidel Orozco*, also relate the *Phoenix* term with dark complexion, Orientalida, of the people Phoenician. So the Phoenicians were the Gal, themselves first inhabitants of the coasts of Europe, only the Gal from an archaic-pre-Christian period, while the Gal



described by the Romans, to which the classical Greek authors  
They were known as the hidden ones or the hidden ones (*Keltique*) today  
remembered as the Celts were the same Indo-European people  
Orientalida, but in a period that goes from the Romans to the  
Middle Ages. In the prehistory of the coasts of Europe lived a  
legendary ancestral people of Archaic Navigators. The most  
Ancient Greek authors knew them as the *Hyperboreans* of  
*Thule Georgia, the Carpathians*). Other Greek authors from  
Hecataeus of Miletus (517 BC) called them *Keltoi* (hidden people).  
Apollonius of Rhodes (750 BC) in the *Voyage of the Argonauts* and  
Herodotus of Halicarnassus (5th century BC) in *The Odyssey* mentions  
These archaic navigators. The Greek term *Keltikè* used by  
*Herodotus of Halicarnassus, Hecataeus of Miletus* and *Rufus Festus of Avienus*,  
to refer to the ancient inhabitants of the Alps and Northern  
Europe ethnically linked to the Swabians of Austria and the  
Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. Herodotus says (History, II,

**XXXIII: ...the Keltikè, those who are beyond the Pillars of**

**Hercules, bordering the Cisnesians, the last people of Europe**

**towards the West). The self-designation of this town of**

**fishermen and sailors, as they knew themselves**

**It was the Gal. Classical authors knew them as the Phoenicians**

**(Phoinix), but the origin of that name or denomination Phoinix**

**(Phoenix) has its origin in Egypt during the reign of the**

**Pharaoh Neco and his wife Queen Hatshesup 7th century BC who**

**They ordered to give them that nickname because on one occasion they arrived**

**sailing with a Sektet Boat of woven reeds (a**

**Totora) brought from the land of their western ancestors of the**

**Aat of Amentet (Aatlan) similar to those that secretly**

**They decorated the Egyptian royal tombs, which is why they were nicknamed**

**the Phoenix being that and no other the origin of that**

**name by which they have been known in southern and western Europe**

in history: Phoinike (Phoenicians).

*Notes for a*

*Archaeology of the Celts, Prieto, MA 1978).*

#### 14. GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN OF THE PHOENICIANS.

The territory called Canaan in the biblical texts, Sidon was where texts used as historical records began of the Phoenician culture (Genesis 10:15: 23 Chapter 10: 15)

*Canaan begot Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, so Canaan designates the son of Can (son of Noah and father of Sidon). Hence*

The origin of this town, among other authors, has been agreed upon the current territory of Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, inhabited by shepherds. But in the Egyptian funeral papyri, those same Red sailors brought shipments of wood and aggregates with which the pyramids of Giza were started around the year 7000 AP Then its origin is not, nor was it Canaan, although some families of these settled there much later (*AARU, G.,*

***PIERPAOLI, T.; DIAZ.Ramon; SAADIA,Abdo; MANSUR, Said, RIBERA, Antonio; and others***) Canaan was in the 3rd century BC a region where a differentiated language already existed (Language and Writing Phoenicians). But the archaeology of the Atlantic, and particularly the Egyptian documentation reveals the Phoenician presence with writing chronologies that go far beyond 7000 BP

This Canaanite city since its appearance maintained routes trade with eastern and western cities Mediterranean. One of the first records of the Canaanite commercial navigation known at sea Mediterranean, is dated around 3000 BC, according to a writing about a fleet leaving a Canaanite port bound for Egypt.

Some of its cities, such as the city of Byblos in the III millennium BC, were economic emporiums in which some Historians have justified the Phoenician economic boom with the visible appearance of the export of dyed textiles, metals,

wood, livestock, perfumes and other goods, with other areas  
Mediterranean. Although we suspected for years that  
This economic boom was due to gold and other materials  
Free collection from *Ophir* and *Tarshish*. Various inscriptions  
Egyptians before 2600 BC from the time of Pharaoh Neco and the  
Queen Hatshepsut, Phoenician ships with cargo are mentioned  
in Egyptian ports. One of the first Phoenician temples  
known from the cult of Herakles Melqart, and Astartè, was built  
at the top of the Strait of Gibraltar, which was its center of  
spread in the Mediterranean, during the early  
trade with Egypt, long before having any  
settlement on the eastern Mediterranean coast. After  
Other Phoenician temples were built, such as that of Kommos,  
which still existed in the 10th century BC, and that of Kition, dated as  
still existing in the 9th century BC The central character of his  
cosmogony, *Astartè*, was represented as a woman of

wide hips, with a skirt of palm leaves, similar to those of Native South American and Polynesian women, but flanked by two lambs, in whose design the spirals stand out verse and the reverse of its antlers, spiral Guacara (snail, confinement) and Araguac (inhabitant, town) of writing Amerindian graphonetics *Maium-Merer. Op.Cit. pg. 6 ff.*). These icons appear as a written regional Mediterranean expression, of the same South American Indian cosmogony. What implication ethnologically has the Phoenicians being considered Gal by the Greeks, had a writing that was part of the lists of graphonic characters and the number system Amerindians and that additionally their cosmogony is represented by the same concepts that are expressed in the Amerindian funeral pottery. This expresses a kinship direct structural relationship between the Archaic Amerindian Navigators and the so-called Phoenicians, but also a direct kinship with

the first inhabitants of the coasts of Europe (the Gal: Gauls, Welsh, Gauls, Galegos, those from Porto Gal) who in turn were the inventors of the Galleys (Gaulos, Hippos and Scorpions) are say the naval branch of the so-called Celts or Celts (Keltike) by the ancient Greeks. Around 1200 BC, from early Iron Age, as several authors claimed, that the Canaanites would have been the origin of the Phoenician people, that they considered their descendant, when in

In reality, the Phoenicians already existed long before the people Canaanite, before creating their first camps of what would be Tyre and Sidon (*Mansur, Saadia, Diaz et al.*). In the sources

In the biblical contexts, the term Phoenicians does not exist, but the terms Canaanite, Tyrian and Sidonian to refer to some continental shepherds and farmers of the Eastern Mediterranean related to the Phoenicians. Did not exist a Phoenician town but a naval guild of fishermen and

cosmopolitan merchants who are mentioned with much

earlier in Egyptian papyri. The historical relationship

Between these peoples of the Middle East and the Phoenicians, it was only a

type of writing, the phoinika grammar which in turn formed

part of the larger, previous set of source characters

Amerindian, contained in the aforementioned collections of tablets, and

in the Petroglyphs. Homer (*Iliad*, XXIII, ; *Odyssey*, IV, 84; VI,

290; XV, ) described them as excellent shipbuilders

and also for his mastery of goldsmithing, without detailing his

particular goldsmith techniques, which are not described in

Greco-Latin or biblical texts. Homer used the term

*Sidonians* as a synonym for those navigators, as is

can be seen in the biblical texts of Deuteronomy (3:8-9):

Chapter 3:8.: *At that time we took the whole country by the hand of*

*the two kings of the Amorites beyond the Jordan, from the*

*Arnon River to Mount Hermon...* 3:9: *The Sidonians*



***They call Hermon Siryon, and the Amorites call it Senir....***

**Judges (3:3; 18:7): Chapter 3: 3: *The five princes of the Philistines,***

***all the Canaanites, the Sidonians, the Hiwweos who inhabited the***

***mountain of Lebanon, from Mount Ba al-Hermon to the***

***entrance of (ÿmat. Cap. 18: 7.: ... So the five departed***

***men and arrived at Laish. They saw that the population that was there***

***She lived safely, in the manner of the Sidonians, calm and confident,***

***without anyone in the country blaming the person who exercised power; and***

***They were far from the Sidonians and had no relationship with anyone.***

**Let us remember that Siryon (Sirius, the name of the star Sirius)**

**originally came from *Maya Shiri-sana* the Flower Star**

**Blanca or Moon Star of the Orinoco-Amazonian Amerindians**

**and of the Shiri or Chiri moon of the Mariches Amerindians and**

**Cumanagotos native to Venezuela. *Arturo Uslar Pietri***

***Values (human,***

**I mention the books of Matthew**

**(15:21-22), SVDC, where the Carthaginians of the 1st century AD**

**They still called themselves Canaanites Chapter 15:21:**

***Jesus left there and went to the region of Tyre and Sidon. 22: And***

***Behold, a Canaanite woman came out of that region.***

***He cried out:.... Strabo says (III, 2, 13), that the Phoenicians were***

***experienced navigators and ubiquitous traders***

***constantly roaming the sea in search of profit, and***

***Also, those who told Homer about the Extreme***

***West, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, including the***

**Strait of Gibraltar itself, that is, the Columns of**

**Herakles-Melqart where the Phoenicians made their first and**

**most ancient temples. The beginnings of the island-city of Tyre,**

**collected in Roman times by *Flavius Josephus*, have data of**

**the history of that city located on an islet more or less a mile away**

**kilometer of the southern coast of the eastern Mediterranean, in the centuries**

**10th-8th and 7th centuries BC onwards. His testimony was based on official documents**

**written in the Phoenician language (*AbdoSaadia, 1966; SaidMansur,***

**1983 pers. comm.). These authors point out that Tyre was a center urban settlement established by immigrants from Sidon in the 12th century BC seeking to distance itself from continental conflicts over land tenure and the desire of the neighbors for occupation continental Assyrians and Chaldeans. Some of the texts of the prophet Ezekiel (26-28) before the Christian era, mention the linking the sea and the monarchy of Tyre. In the third oracle, The prophet Ezekiel indicates that Tyre in the early 6th century AC claimed a divine title through the divinity of *Herakles Melkart* (28:2) which shows that the Phoenicians had in the Circle of Gibraltar, the Columns of (erakles Melkart su first and most important cultural center and not in Tyre or Sidon. built his first Temple of Herakles, which gave its name to the Columns of (erakles according to the later Greeks) Columns of (Hercules was on the Rock of Gibraltar and not in the Eastern Mediterranean. This small detail with vestiges**

Precise archaeological documents the Atlantic origin of the Phoenicians, who did indeed settle late in the Eastern Mediterranean and were related to the Canaanites, transmitting their simplified script to them alphabetical, but not its original written source of origin amerindia.

#### GEOGRAPHY OF OFFIR AND TARSHISH

In another text Ezekiel (38:13), in a reference to the merchants of *Tarshish*, shows the importance of this name as a place of distant riches imported from there by the eastern port of Tyre. Also in Isaiah (23:1-18) they appear oracles against Sidon and Tyre or Canaan, names treated by the prophet as one and the same territory, since between the 10th-8th centuries BC the king of the Tyrians was also king of the Sidonians. The prophet refers to the wealth that was

generated through the so-called *Ships of Tarshish*, although not precise what such wealth consisted of. Isaiah also mentions the wealth brought from the land of Kittim. The ships of Tarshish were totally different from the traditional Phoenician ships. Their design was a secret that was brought from outside the Pillars of Hercules, as well as the knowledge of the materials and the method to build them which constituted a Different technology and materials: The Phoenicians as a fleet merchant of the Pharaohs, were under their protection and had the freedom to anchor in the coves of the Nile. Spend the night there, and even to a certain extent coexist with the imperial court, and its employees, who considered them to be highly prestigious professionals. In This link or friendship must be based on the fact that only those Egyptians, who did not have forests in their territories timber, the Phoenicians would have provided him with their secrets knowledge brought from *Tarshish* for the construction of

large cargo ships, but without using wood in the structure,  
with the only thing that the Egyptians had in abundance in the Nile:  
the same grass Enea or Papyrus, (*Tipha angustifolia*) that even  
They abound in the great tropical rivers of Offir and Tarshish (Orinoco  
and Amazonas), with which the ancient people there had made  
their ships. The Egyptians as part of their religion,  
Historically they honored the memory of their ancestors  
coming from Aatlan, the *Land of the Aat*, arrived at the Nile in their  
boats, the humble canoes and cargo rafts made of  
bundles of woven reeds, with which they crossed the ocean,  
the same boats whose models they were already secretly decorating  
its sepulchral halls, the *Sektet Barges of Ra*. Aliens  
completely to this ancestral secret of the Egyptian prelates, the  
Phoenicians, their benefactors, once again surprised them  
docking in Luxor, but this time towing a gigantic  
Sektet barque with its huge rectangular sail, betrayed

probably due to its greater buoyancy for some cargo  
of gold. A type of vessel that was supposed to be used only by the Nejt priests  
Egyptians could know, since those ships only existed in the  
land of the Aat of their Western Atlantic ancestors,  
as well as in the secret tomb chambers of the pharaohs.  
original Sektet ship, which the Phoenicians brought to them from the other  
ocean side, the great Turquoise Pool, like a  
gift, just so they could have their own Nile fleet. A  
reed boat, made of papyrus, from the Land of Amentet. The queen  
Hatshessup and Pharaoh Neco, seeing her, ordered the Nekht, already  
its best plastic artists, paint on the outer frieze of the  
gallery of the Temple of Hathor of Science, the beautiful woven boat  
of reeds that his friends had brought, arrived from the Tuat  
(the opposite Hemisphere) by the Path of Re-Stau, guided by the  
expert hand of the Phoenician helmsmen and captains. To these the  
The gift had cost them nothing, but without knowing it, they had

the prophecy of the book *Peh-MU-Ruh was fulfilled*, and the Royal Family Egyptian now saw them as the ancestral Horus the Helm,

Toth the Navigator, Sef and Tuau the Lions of Akerhu, from the valley of the shadows, already the lady of Ta-Tches-Sort, Aat-Hathor, but in person manning the Sektet Barge. Since then, without knowing it, It was ordered that they be called the Phoenixes that had been reborn from its own ashes, and since then, other peoples from the Mediterranean and Africa in particular, referred to these navigators like the Phoenicians. On the frieze's border were painted with great detail the species of fish, crustaceans and Native mollusks of Aatlan, the Land of the Aat: the Lobsters Marinas (*Panulirus argus*, *P. laevicauda*), along with four others species of marine animals that they brought from Offir and that only live in the Venezuelan Sea. The friezes on the exterior of the Temple of Hathor in Dendera, still today, show the beautiful ships sailing boats of great length but made of bundles of woven reeds,



like the Totoras of Lake Titicaca, where it is mentioned that the captains and navigators on board, arrived from the Sejet-Aaru of the beautiful Amentet (*PRIETO, MA Rev.MN.Caracas.Nov.1982*).

Such graphic historical evidence contrasts with the total omission in the texts. For these reasons in Jonah (1:3) Tarshish represents a region of the *Egyptian Underworld or Tuat* (the opposite hemisphere of the planet): Chapter 1: 3 *But Jonah*

*He rose up to flee from the presence of the Lord to Tarshish and went down to Joppa, where he found a ship bound for Tarshish. Having paid the passage of the himself, embarked on it to march with them to Tarshish far from the presence of Yahweh.* In Psalms (48:8 and 72:10) it shows the orientation of *Tarshish* when it points out that there the wind comes from the This (Chapter 48:8) *as when the east wind breaks the ships of Tarshish.* Thus, as we can see, Tarshish

It is located on a coast that receives winds from from the East. Therefore, Tarshish cannot be located somewhere in

the Mediterranean coast, nor the African Atlantic coast. Tarshish

It is in South America. Chapter 72: 10 *The Monarchs of the Islands*  
*(of Tarshish) they shall offer tribute; the monarchs of Saba and Seba*  
*will present gifts.* The islands of *Saba* and *Seba* are still part  
of the Antillean island belt. Tarshish was the hydrographic basin  
of the Amazon. Offir was the Orinoco watershed. The  
information provided in the books of I Kings (9:10-14, 26-  
28, 10:11-12 and 22-23), II Chronicles (8:17-18, 9:10 and 21), Joshua  
(19:24-31) and Judges (1:31-32) deals with justice and equity in the  
Trade agreements between the Tyrian king Hiram I and the king of Israel  
Solomon 10th Century He would have provided architects for this one,  
Phoenician artisans and skilled workers, as well as wood  
of cedar and fir for the construction of the enormous temple of  
Jerusalem, in exchange for agricultural products such as wheat and oil.  
Although he also carried out the purchase of Hebrew lands by  
the Tyrians, a fact confirmed by the later text of Flavius

**Josephus *Jewish Antiquities*. At this point, it becomes necessary consider the previous geographical situation established during the second half of the 11th century BC**

#### **15. THE GOLD OF OFFIR AND TARSHISH**

**Indeed, Tyre had admitted to having occupied it without permission. the territories located from its coastal limits to the Mount Carmel to the south. The purchase of the country of Kabul by Tyre Solomon, mentioned by the biblical texts, shows that Tyre He paid *120 talents in gold* for the recovery of a territory which had already been annexed. Where did they get so much gold from? The reason for Tyre to buy its own territory may be because it would be cheaper than starting a war reconquest but also, and this is the substantive part; it reveals that They had a lot of gold stored, so much so that 120**

Talents meant little to them. They could have signed a fixed-term payment agreement in kind: Wheat, Livestock, Poultry, agricultural products and especially fishery products, as well as goods such as fabrics, ivory, dyes, perfumes, salted fish (*Ponsich & Tarradell 1965; Tarradell 1968:81-97; Etienne 1970:*) Anyway. But no. They just took out 120 Gold Talents: 120 (59.8 kgf) = 7068 kg. Seven thousand sixty-one eight kilos of river pebbles. Seven tons of gold, and They paid off the debt in cash. That amount of metal was obtained without processing, without smelting and without the community had the slightest idea. It was pure gold in nuggets Large, 24-karat yellow gold with coprolite appearance or brown stones, but heavy as lead. Not gold. native pink of Iberia, nor the gold dust of African mines. It was gold secretly loaded into the bilges of their ships. They did not use the foundries in Tyre, because it was Gold

**Pig like the one that the underwater archaeologist Dr. *Antonio***

***Ribera* found in the Phoenician shipwreck of the Balearic Islands (*The Conquest of the  
Depths. Herakles. Edit. Barcelona. 1960*). Only two**

**The world's largest rivers still produce this material: the basin**

**of the Orinoco and the Amazon Basin (Offir and Tarshish). Forward**

**We will see the comparative geological analysis in the composition of  
the samples. Near the Balearic Islands, underwater archaeologist Dr.**

***Antonio Ribera* located what remained of a Phoenician helmet**

**more than 30 meters deep. By removing some boards of**

**floor covering, a few pebbles like coprolites**

**brown, though heavy as lead, appeared among the**

**sand in the Bilge. They caught his attention because of the heavy**

**moment he thought they were Lead - although upon examining them and**

**Apply Nitric Acid on your flint rub stain, the**

**golden stain remained. It was high-quality yellow gold**

**concentration. Not the pink European gold. The wreck was not**

known, and was exposed after a tsunami. There was only a small group of large pebbles as if forgotten, which made me think it was part of some cargo, usually hidden in the bilges, instead of where it should be found there: bilge stones for heeling. (*Casanova, M. and Ribera, A. 1973 Comm.Pers.*). A smaller sample, provided by *Dr. Ribera* was analyzed by the specialist chemists in quality control, from the firm Ovesa, who determined that the proportion pattern in the percentages of other minerals contents in the pig sample, is characteristic of the Cochano of the Guayanes massif and the Brazilian massif. The reasons primordial that drove the Phoenician ships in the Atlantic navigation, according to classical authors (Diodorus V, 35, 4-5 and 20, 35; Strabo I, 2, 3, and III, 2; Pseudo-Aristotle, 135 and Veleyo Paterculo I, 2, 3-4), would have been the appreciated ones minerals from Tartessos, especially silver, iron and tin, used

to harden Copper (Cu) forming Bronze, found in  
the Far West, which were exchanged for textiles,  
pottery, wines, oils, tools and other manufactures  
traded by the Phoenicians. They do not mention Gold.  
to know the origin of the metals that they traded  
The Phoenicians applied chemical methodology. Iron, an element  
Fe Chemical whose samples of embedded crude mineral are  
obtained in the bilge of the Ribera wreck, staining the  
frames and hull. For this researcher, the wreck only  
represents the stern half of the ship, a Gaulos. A massive  
of rust embedded between a frame and the hull, was extracted,  
was analyzed in 1972 at the Inorganic Laboratory of the USB.  
composition was compared with known sources of  
composition of iron ore in the Balearic Islands and other  
regions of the world, such as Huelva, Hierro Island (Canary Islands)  
among 6 possible regional mining sources near the circle

from Gibraltar. Dr. *G. Uzcategui*, from the control laboratories SIDOR's quality, agreed with what was expressed in the tables aforementioned comparisons, adding that this combination of mineral percentages of other elements and compounds in the sample, is the same predominant in the raw mineral of Cerro Bolivar, in the iron mining area on the south bank of the river Orinoco, very different from the iron-rich lands of Spain and North Africa. Its cargo came from the Orinoco. As a result of the archaeological explorations, have been collected: pottery, amulets, weapons, Murano glass crafts, ceramics, scarabs, steles, mirrors, statues, fibulae, tools, stoneware, leather goods, masks, worked metals, coins, combs, small combs, paintings, sarcophagi, ivory and bone carvings, terracottas, containers, relieves, jewelry, protomes and zoomorphic naval figureheads, engraved in metal and stone.

A complete craft, of luxurious Phoenician elaboration, which



From the 7th century BC onwards the *Athenian style* will be affected with the influences of the Orders of Ancient Greece, incorporating into its own cultural heritage (*Francisco Martinez, Andalusian goldsmith, 1970. Pers. comm.*). In all Mediterranean archaeology, no have been collected and therefore no mention is made of Pebbles from Gold, because they did not come from there but from distant *Ophir* and *Tarshish*.

## 16. CONCEPT OF PHOENICIAN CONTACT

The levels of cultural production, exchange, or influence of a foreign population over other local populations, reflect on different scales when outsiders are a whole community of settler families with a period of establishment or permanence, or when in the extreme case It's just a few fishermen and explorers who disembark to collect something and leave.



An Andalusian-style stone mill used by the Phoenicians to make flour. It has two notable qualities: it is made of synthetic Tapiare rock, and the designs formed by its incisions are South American Amerindian (*Prieto, MAArqueologia del TORI I, II, II, IV*).

In the Iberian Peninsula (Andalusia) this interaction has been evidenced by the appearance in the strata, along with the previous ones stone grain mills (*Prieto, MAArqueologia del Tori I,II,III,IV,V.*) particularly the Andalusian style, used by the Phoenicians for the production of grain flours, but together with the Celtiberian culinary artifacts, a series of artifacts typical of the Phoenician maritime culture, until finally goods of prestige, such as orientalizing art. Phoenician presence In addition to products from other peoples such as the Etruscans,

Greeks and finally the Romans. On a smaller scale, a  
A similar sequence of influences occurred in the estuaries  
Galicians. On the beaches of Bayonne-Campo Lameiro, the shelters  
rocky used by very few Phoenician visitors, simple  
gatherers of something, fishermen, who spent the night there  
shelter from the cold, they did not create a tradition of remarking by rubbing  
enough to leave real aboriginal petroglyphs. At most  
For a time there were only epigraphic inscriptions left  
to express short ideas. Some historians and archaeologists  
Europeans and Brazilians of the 19th and 20th centuries approached  
through such isolated inscriptions, distinct from the  
Amerindian, but legible as cuneiform scripts and  
alphabetic, which shows no evidence of Phoenician influence  
some in Amerindian cultures, but it allows to study the  
origin of Amerindian products that did have deep  
influence in the Mediterranean, such as woven reed rafts

of the Orinoco, the Purple of the Murex snails of the Caribbean, the

Black Coral, the Botuto, the Lobster and the Moor Crab, the Palo

Brazil (Tannin) used in tanning, potato cultivation,

Celery, Sweet Potato, Corn called turk corn because of the

Phoenicians, Beans, Cocoa and Coffee, runny grain or

mocha.        There were no products in the Lameiro and Bayona fields.

cultural factors that show an influence, even if in the long run they do

There was, since the Norman and Phoenician navigations in

Newfoundland, who left Vigo, brought to Galicia the very

deep-rooted Phoenician fishing tradition of Cod and Tuna, which

They would be for centuries, even today, the economic support of families

local ports. Some historians and archaeologists

Brazilians, Dominicans and Venezuelans since the 19th century,

approached through isolated inscriptions, distinct from the

Amerindians, Cuneiform and Alphabetic scripts, to the record of

the Phoenician presence in South America and the Caribbean.



## **17. THE PHOENICIAN CODE WRITING**

**When we refer to Phoenician as a language, we must note that there is a phonetic origin Levante or Eastern Canaan, and a Western graphic. This is highlighted in that the Phoenician language, being so close to the Hebrew, possessed a graph of characters whose origin is accentuated towards the Western Mediterranean. Of the 10 scripts of the Semitic group Nilotic, only Phoenicia itself extended to the Columns of Herakles and the Atlantic fronts, and their collection**

Only 22 characters long, I am part of character sets

very numerous, which were only found in those already described  
collections of lithic and ceramic tablets of Amerindian origin.

These were found in burial mounds and funerary monuments.

from the Gulf of Mexico area, Oregon, Detroit, and to the South, from  
the latitude of Cuba and Quisqueya, Venezuela and Brazil. If we call A  
to the largest set of characters of Amerindian origin, typical of

The Amerindian Petroglyphs and Tablets, F to the smaller set, of  
22 characters of Phoenician commercial script, C for the set  
minor Sumerian cuneiform character, originating in

South America (*E.g.: Great Spring Peru, and Sarari Venezuela*),

H to the set of writings directly related to the

Ancient Hebrew and N to the Nilotic character set, we can

establish the following expressions:

F  $\ddot{y}$  A ; C  $\ddot{y}$  A; N  $\ddot{y}$  A; y H  $\ddot{y}$  A; o sea:

( F + C + N )  $\ddot{y}$  A and H  $\ddot{y}$  A imply that:

The origin of the writings F, C, N, is Amerindian and the

The origin of the H scriptures is Semitic, without prejudice to the fact that the languages of F and H are similar. In short: Phoenicians and Hebrews could communicate verbally, but writing adopted by the Phoenicians for commercial purposes was not legible there, but on the American continent, from where she was adopted.

This looks like a trade secret strategy in the information. That F or Phoenician script was used to direct commercial communication. But it was also used with number codes from 1 to 10 and letter codes such as example to hide the cost of products for sale:

Codificación Numérica									
E	L	P	A	R	T	I	D	O	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

Codificación Alfabética																									
Q	B	P	A	R	I	M	U	C	J	E	T	H	B	L	R	S	D	O	N	K	F	L	G		
A	B	C	D	CH	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	W	Z		

So it could not be read in one region or another, but  
with the code that the command of that specific fleet used and not  
from others, even if they used the same language. This reasoning  
now allows us to explain the following linguistic facts:  
The Phoenician language is from the Canaanite group, but its writing  
simplified 22 characters is not. *Edouard Dhorme*  
I deciphered these characters in 1946 as an archaic Phoenician text.  
In the middle of the 14th century BC, in the city of Ugarit, it is noted  
the presence of a variant of Canaanite writing, contained  
on clay tablets initially in the monarch's Royal Palace  
Niqmaddu II. About two thousand, since 1929, published by  
*Maurice Dunand*. Much before the S. X AC this alphabet  
was already on the coasts of the Mediterranean and on the fronts  
Atlantic, far from Canaan. Based on their characteristics,  
acquired structure from the Canaanite, Greek, Hebrew scriptures,  
Aramaic, Etruscan and Latin, as well as Punic and Neo-Punic



Carthage. Although the Phoenician traders retained the original archaic form that was only known among the Amerindians, for their naval and commercial secrecy purposes. large collections of Lithic and Ceramic Tablets Tacarigua(Venezuela), *Quechmictoplican* (Mexico), *Detroit* (USA), *Glozel* (France) never became known in the Mediterranean. The characters of dynastic Egyptian writing, in use since 7000 AP have their origin in the characters of those, and the Egyptian funeral papyri (Peh-Mu-Ruh) They attribute the origin of the royal family to the Land of the Aat(Aatlan) from where its characters came from, which therefore were never of Semitic origin. Even though for a late period have been used to represent sounds of the same local Canaanite language, related to Hebrew; From the point of view of graphic evolution there is no solution of any graphic continuity between the written characters

**Phoenicians (of Amerindian origin) and written characters Ugaritic (of Semitic origin). Pliny the Elder said that the spread of Phoenician writing in the Mediterranean, was motivated by commercial activity. The Phoenician merchants They needed to keep cost prices hidden, and volumes of their products, and to do so they had to adopt codes with the same archaic writing originating from the continent American. In Archaeology, Phoenician writing had two styles: continuous or italic, and block or capital letter, used in coded notes or notices. The writing Phoenicia is in turn divided into two stages: the first called archaic, from long before the 12th century BC, and the other later, from the 13th century BC.**

**VII-I BC Both Italic and Block, are in inscriptions South American, Meso and North American. Comparing one to one of the designs of the Written Characters of Ugarit with the Phoenician Written Characters, it is evident that in both lists**

They are all designs of different origins. The Ugaritic ones are Semites, while the Phoenicians come from designs of Written characters of Amerindian origin. On the other hand, phonetics of both lists in Canaan was basically the same, of origin Semitic. In the Phoenician script the first letter of the alphabet Phoenician was called ALEPH: ox, a pictographic symbol that It was used to designate the sound and the letter with which it began This noun, the second, BETH: house, and the third, DALETH: door. From them derives Alpha Beta Delta of the Greeks and the Latin letters A, B, and D.

CLASIFORME FENICIO DE UGARIT 1500 a.C.	FENICIO CLÁSICO 1200 a.C.	NOMBRE FENICIO	CLASIFORME FENICIO DE UGARIT 1500 a.C.	FENICIO CLÁSICO 1200 a.C.	ARAMEO IMPERIAL 500 a.C.	ARAMEO SIRIACO ESTRÁNGELO 200 d.C.	ARAMEO SIRIACO NESTORIANO 200 d.C.	ARAMEO SIRIACO JACOBINO 200 d.C.	ÁRABE 800 d.C.	NOMBRE FENICIO	PRONUNCIACIÓN OCCIDENTAL -ESPAÑOL-
𐤀	𐤁	ALEF	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	ا	ALEF	A
𐤆	𐤇	BET	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	ب	BET	B
𐤌	𐤍	GUIMEL	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	ג	GUIMEL	G, C
𐤒	𐤓	DALET	𐤒	𐤓	𐤔	𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	ד	DALET	D
𐤅	𐤆	HE	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	ה	HE	E
𐤋	𐤌	UAU	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	ו	UAU	U, V, W, F
𐤑	𐤒	ZAYIN	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	𐤔	𐤕	𐤖	ז	ZAYIN	Z
𐤔	𐤕	HET	𐤔	𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	ח	HET	H
𐤖	𐤗	TET	𐤖	𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	𐤚	𐤛	ט	TET	TH
𐤘	𐤙	YOD	𐤘	𐤙	𐤚	𐤛	𐤜	𐤝	י	YOD	Y, I
𐤛	𐤜	KAF	𐤛	𐤜	𐤝	𐤞	𐤟	𐤠	כ	KAF	K, J
𐤟	𐤠	LAMED	𐤟	𐤠	𐤡	𐤢	𐤣	𐤤	ל	LAMED	L
𐤡	𐤢	MEM	𐤡	𐤢	𐤣	𐤤	𐤥	𐤦	מ	MEM	M
𐤣	𐤤	NUN	𐤣	𐤤	𐤥	𐤦	𐤧	𐤨	נ	NUN	N
𐤥	𐤦	SAMEK	𐤥	𐤦	𐤧	𐤨	𐤩	𐤪	ס	SAMEK	S
𐤦	𐤧	AYIN	𐤦	𐤧	𐤨	𐤩	𐤪	𐤫	ע	AYIN	O
𐤧	𐤨	PE	𐤧	𐤨	𐤩	𐤪	𐤫	𐤬	פ	PE	P
𐤨	𐤩	SADE	𐤨	𐤩	𐤪	𐤫	𐤬	𐤭	צ	SADE	S
𐤩	𐤪	QOF	𐤩	𐤪	𐤫	𐤬	𐤭	𐤮	ק	QOF	Q
𐤪	𐤫	RESH	𐤪	𐤫	𐤬	𐤭	𐤮	𐤯	ר	RESH	R
𐤫	𐤬	SHIN	𐤫	𐤬	𐤭	𐤮	𐤯	𐤰	ש	SHIN	SH (X)
𐤬	𐤭	TAU	𐤬	𐤭	𐤮	𐤯	𐤰	𐤱	ת	TAU	T

To translate a Phoenician text, we start from the 22 alphabetic characters, supplemented by those used in the other five regional languages, reading from right to left. It is said that the Phoenician alphabet consisted of 22 characters, but in the known inscriptions there are always more

of 30. They are consonants without vowels, separating the words into the sentences, without periods, and written from right to left.

The nearly two thousand tablets deciphered by *Maurice Dunand*

in 1946 contain epic, mythical, ritual texts, letters,

legal documents and school exercises as well as messages and

coded accounts. Herodotus (*History II, 158*) calls it

as a scripture made to be understood only by the

own and not by foreigners. Habit that the Egyptians adopted from

their Phoenician naval captains. And then the Athenians

They also adopted their system. *William Matthew*

*Flinders Petrie (alias Sérabit el-khadim pen. del Sinaí. 1905)*

exploring mining – like *Niven* – in a Canaanite mine in

Turquoise, he collected some stone tablets, broken into pieces,

which contained Phoenician alphabetic characters then little

disclosed, forming individual symbols together, as a

letters. *Alan Henderson Gardner (1914-1918)* deciphered it

finding that the individual signs were not symbols of words or syllabic, but phonetic symbols. Similar in this to the graphenetic writing of Amerindian petroglyphs.

correspondence between the Phoenician language and alphabetic writing

Cuneiform was found in 1972 in an inscription at Sarepta, near Sidon. According to Herodotus (*History V, 58-61*) the Athenians called their alphabet *Phoenician Grammata* (Phoenician grammar), made of Phoenician characters. In Gadir, it is has verified the use of that script by its population between the 9th and 8th centuries BC, following some models of archaic Phoenician characters analogous to those used on the island Atlantic Mogador and South America. Design characters similar to some inscriptions on two stones located in Brazil located in the State of Minas Gerais (Brazil) around 1972. The report of the so-called Nora Stele (1.05 x 0.57 m) on the island of Sardinia was made in 1773: an altarpiece in

good state of preservation, made known in Europe in 1835

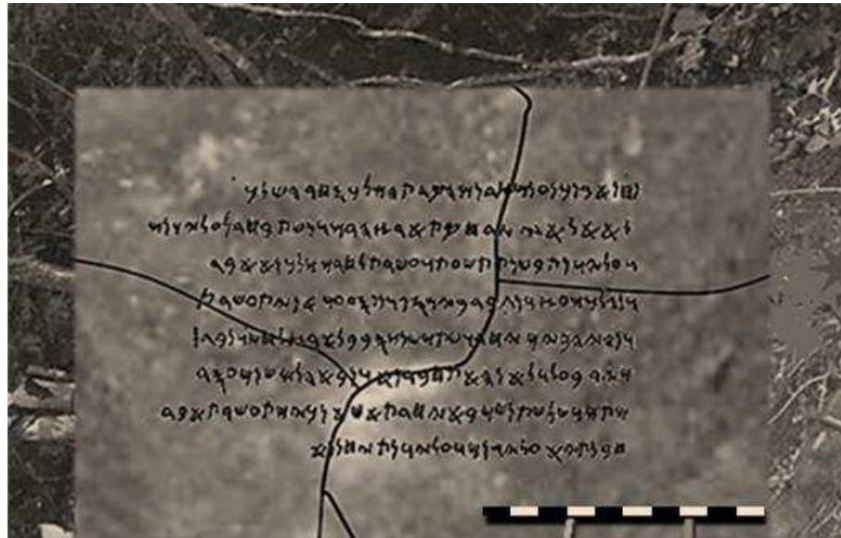
It was believed to be part of a long lost inscription (*Gibson 1982:25-8*), which seems to refer to the construction of a temple near the year 780 BC

## 18. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN AMERICA

The Phoenician inscriptions reported in America are basically of 2 types: Engraved tablets like the collections from Quechmictoplican (Mexico) 26 thousand pieces, Detroit (USA) 10 thousand pieces, and those of Glozel (France) 10 thousand pieces, and Inscriptions Short epigraphic lithics, such as those of Peñon de Sipapo, Rio Black, Maipures rapids, Guainia River, La Candelaria, Piedra del Sararì (Venezuela), Guacara del Comedero (Dom. Rep.), Parahiba I and II, Inga Stone, Gaspar Stone, Island Stone Grove, Pedra de S.Catarina, and others (Brazil).



## 1. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF PARAHIBA I. NE BRAZIL



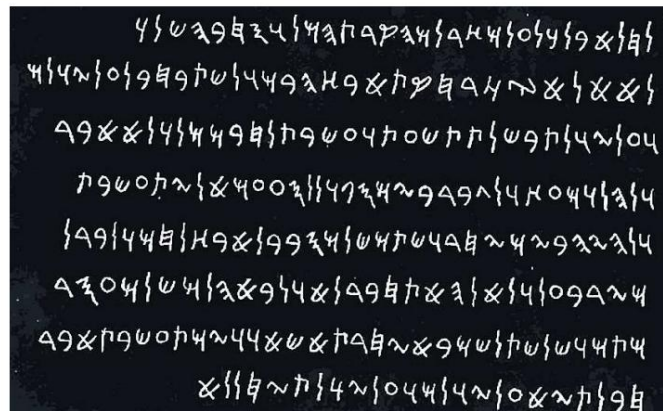
Registration Parahiba I. NE of Brazil. (Photo: A. Suarez Da Costa)

Since the mid-19th century, the Brazilian State has promoted the search for all material evidence of the Phoenician presence in its territory. Responding to that official invitation, like others, the **Mr. Joaquim Alves Da Costa** who was a sugar producer from a farm then called Pouso Alto on the coast of Parahiba, very close to the capital, by notification sent From Rio de Janeiro to the *National Institute of History and Geography of Brazil (IHGB)*, in September 1872, reported in its



property, a carved stele, broken by a detonation, of 2.40

x 1.80 m wide and 0.28 m thick.



The stele had eight lines of strange letters on one side.

(Phoenician characters) low relief engravings of just under

6 cm each. The employees preparing the new board

of sweet cane, they weeded the stele, joining the pieces and the

Mr. *Joaquim Alves Da Costa* 's son proceeded to rub with a pencil

on a sheet of wrapping paper the lines of characters, then

copied by him on paper. The news was read in session of the

*Institute of History and Geography of Brazil (IHGB)* days later

a member of its Archaeology Commission, Prof. *Ladislau*

**Netto** was commissioned to decipher the lines of characters copied. He translated the eight lines into Ancient Hebrew, and then into his native language and French (*Letter to Monsieur Ernest Renan to about the Phoenician inscription...submitted in 1872 to Historical, Geographical and Ethnographic Institute of Brazil*). Its translation into Portuguese was sent and published by *O Novo Mundo*, a supplement inserted in the newspaper American *New York Times (NYT)*, in its edition of 23 April 1874. Prof. **Netto** replied to *Mr. Alves Da 's* letter . *Costa*, asking for precise directions and a sketch for be able to reach the site and, if possible, a photo of the stone. Six months later it was made public. (*Reforma Periodical, Rio de Janeiro. Apr. 2, 1873 pg. 2*), where the translator stated that that It was a Phoenician text related to the navigator's voyages Hanno and those ordered by Neco II, around Africa. There made reference to hieroglyphics mentioned in the English book

**Henry Koster** on his journey into the interior of the current State of Parahíba, like other Phoenician inscriptions found in the North American territory since the 17th century made known by *Antoine Court de Gébélín Primitive World. 1781*). In addition opinion, the Parahíba Inscription was related to those characters. Prof. *Netto* set out to specify the date of the aforementioned trip, in order to approximate the time of arrival of those Phoenician sailors to the Brazilian coast. The text referred at the departure of a fleet from Sidon from the Red Sea, without specifying whether had been the journey during the reign of Hiram I (980-947 BC). In addition, he reported that he had contacted two of the experts French in the Phoenician language, with the aim of deciphering the Inscription. His partial conclusion was that it would be a epigraphy intended to commemorate the Phoenician voyage around the African continent, a journey that due to a storm had gone to end up on the Atlantic coast of South America. Some time later the

information was republished (*Jornal do Comércio. Rio de Janeiro. Apr. 16, 1873*). The report referred to a fleet composed of ten ships that had left a port of the Red Sea during the tenth to ninth year of the reign of Hiram. That a strong sea current had dragged him to one of them towards that unknown coast of Mountains in the far west when they were bordering the coast

Atlantic of the African continent. *Joaquim Alves Da Costa* responded to the request via the same means, but that information It never reached the hands of Professor *Netto*, and the landowner did not obtain response nor was it visited by the institutions. In the area The news of the discovery generated numerous international opinions of specialized institutions and media, between 1873 and 1875 (*Revue Critique, London Anthropological Society.*

*Proceeding 39*) with expert opinions such as: *Blake, Carter, Hedges, Lewis, Prag, Richmond, y St.Clair (1873), (Journal*

*of the German Oriental Society Vol. 28, 1874. pág.*

*481) , Konstantin Schlottmann (Rev.Jenaer Literaturzeitung,  
1874) y Julius Euting-Gesellschaft (The Academy, London.*

*June 13, 1874).* Linguistic experts postulated the authenticity of  
The Parahiba Inscription. *Jacob Prag* (1816-1881) professor of  
Hebrew from *Queen's College*, England, corrected the analysis that  
*Euting* (1839-1913) had published in *(The Academy.London.*  
*June 18, 1874)*, and Professor *Adler*, of the *New York State*  
*University*, delivered in 1874 a copy of the Inscription to the  
*Boston Oriental Society* for investigation.

The French experts on Phoenician, *Joseph-Ernest Renan* and *Jean*  
*Joseph Leandre Bargès* shared Prof.

*Ladislau Netto*, who was appointed by King Pedro II as

Director of the National Museum.      The Brazilian historian

*Varnhagen*, a member of the *IHGB* , informed them of the fact that the

The aforementioned region of Parahíba was actually the one located in the

northeast region. Sending them from Austria, dated 23rd  
September 1874, a correspondence to the Institute (*Rev.IHGB*)  
1874:438-40) in which he revealed the characters contained  
in an unpublished manuscript called *Dialogues of the Greatness of*  
*Brazil 1618*), found in a Netherlandish library whose  
author *Ambrósio Fernandes Brandão*, including characters  
detected in local inscriptions these observed since the  
16th century, precisely in the aforementioned northeast Parahíba. Suggesting  
*Varnhagen*, which the *IHGB* members had to look for in this  
area. *IHGB* scholars received a copy of *Dialogues*  
*of the Greatness of Brazil*, 1618. Prof. *Varnhagen* succeeded  
corroborate your bibliographic discovery, with the inscription  
Phoenician of Parahiba. But the report that the historian  
*Varnhagen* sent from Austria was ignored, and because of that  
attitude, the publication of *Brandão* 's work would only be seen between  
1883 and 1887, ten years later, in four issues of the

*Journal of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Pernambuco*, current  
State of Pernambuco, bordering Parahíba. And then in  
the journal of the IHGB , in Rio de Janeiro (*RIHGB 1892:201-3*).

The Parahíba inscription was located in the then province  
Located on the northeast coast of Brazil, a sugar producer,  
precisely in an area that includes the Ponta do Seixas beach,  
the easternmost geographical point in South America and closest to the  
African continent. The Parahiba Valley was close to the  
Diamante outcrops, material surely used for the  
carved incised on the slab. Almost a hundred years after its appearance,  
Prof. *Cyrus Herzl Gordon*, professor of studies  
Mediterranean and specialist in inscriptions from Ugarit (*The  
authenticity of the Phoenician text from Parahíba, Orientalia*,  
1968 No. 37, 1:75-80, 425-36, 461-3) I certify its authenticity. That  
same year, when we found the first petroglyphs  
submarines in Carayaca, was reproduced in *Life* magazine

*(Douglas Matthews, June 10, 1968)*, and also in *The New York Times* (Walter Seager Sullivan). El Prof. *Cyrus Herzl Gordon* in his analysis concluded that the referred text containing the signs and letters was truly a source Phoenicia of the 6th century BC, belonging to the time of King Hiram III, who ruled between 553-533 BC In his writing he noted the year of 531 BC, such as the arrival of that group of Phoenicians to the Brazilian coast. Its translation read as follows:

FUE ERIGIDA ESTA ESTELA POR LOS CANANEOS SIDONIOS QUE SALIMOS A COMERCIAR DESDE LA CIUDAD REAL EMPUJADOS HASTA ESTA REMOTA TIERRA MONTAÑOSA Y CALIDA, ESCOGIDA DE LOS DIOS Y DIOSAS ENTRE LOS AÑOS NOVENO Y DECIMO DEL REY HIRAM NUESTRO REY PODEROSO. SALIMOS DE EZIONGEBER EN EL MAR ROJO EMBARCADOS EN DIEZ NAVES DOS AÑOS EN TORNO A LA COSTA DE AFRICA, Y FUIMOS SEPARADOS DEL COMANDANTE, Y DESLIGADOS DE NUESTROS COMPAÑEROS, Y LLEGAMOS AQUI VEINTE HOMBRES Y TRES MUJERES A ESTA COSTA DESCONOCIDA QUE YO SIERVO DE ASTARTE PODEROSA TOME EN SU HONOR. LOS DIOS Y DIOSAS TENGAN DE MI, COMPASION

From the number of crew members it is inferred that a delivery ship The Hippoi class, separated from its fleet, was the one that arrived on the coast from Parahiba. *Alfredo Suarez Da Costa*, who transported the group and financed the study of the GC-01 deposit in Carenero,



He told me: *they published in numerous international media*  
*scientists have been translating it since 1872, and it was corroborated in 1968.*  
*The same interest they put into deciphering this stone, for being*  
*Phoenician, they should demonstrate it in many aboriginal petroglyphs*  
*that have not yet been deciphered and that surely have stories*  
*very relevant to tell (Suarez Da Costa, A. 1978, Comm.*  
*Pers.).* The news in the American press, supplied by  
United Press, published in the newspaper El Mundo, in Caracas, said  
that the Phoenicians had fled from Roman persecution by giving  
the return to the African continent to arrive by accident at the  
coast of Brazil, about a thousand years before Christopher Columbus, in  
Statement by Professor *Cyrus Gordon* from his *Brandeis Chair*  
*University*, in Waltham, Massachusetts.  
These approaches were shared by *Lienhard Deleat* with  
a memoir and also Professor *Alb van den Branden* of *St.*  
*Spirit Church University*, Beirut, (Rev. Melto, no III, Year 4:55-73).

Both published in 1968, proving the authenticity of the text of the Parahiba Stone. In those days at the beginning of

In 1968, we had only raised the first three altarpieces of petroglyphs on the rocky seabed between Punta Diarima and Puerto Cruz. Among the documents that he provided me in copies, Prof. *Hellmuth Straka* and Prof. *Jeaninne Sujo Volsky* coordinator at the Museum of Sciences in Caracas, were the drawings of two incised inscriptions with Phoenician characters from the jungle of the Federal Territory of Amazonas, which I sent with my photos, to Prof. *Cyrus Gordon*, to know what these brief inscriptions translated and put myself at your service to collaborate in your research. In your reply, and a telegram from Massachusetts, I'm wondering my opinion on the presence of those sailors there, and I answered that they were certainly there secretly extracting Cochano in the archaic beaches submerged Amazonian rivers. Professor *Gordon* translated the

text of the Parahiba inscription into English. The same

Initially it had been sent with its respective version in

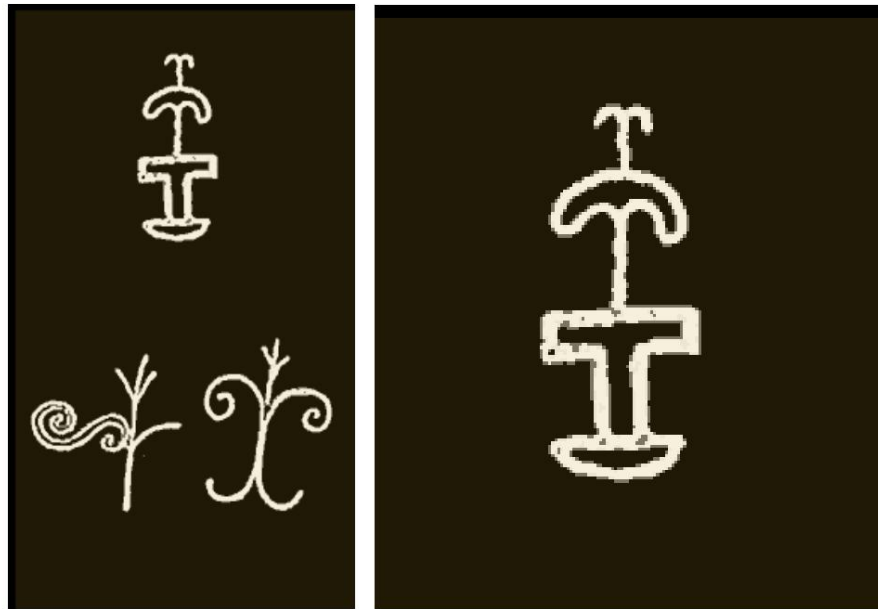
Hebrew and French by Prof. *Ladislau Netto* to the director of *New York Public Library, Wilberforce Eames, (Jan.31, 1874)* donde

He expressed his concern about knowing other opinions about his translation. Professor *Jules Piccus* of Brandeis University found said copy in an old book that had belonged to the director *Eames*, and gave it to his teaching colleague Professor *Cyrus Gordon*, who originated his translation. *Lienhard Delekat (Phoenicians in America. The authenticity of the 1873 known Canaanite (Old Sidonian) inscription from Parahiba found in Brazil. Bonn Biblical Contributions, 32. Bonn (1969)* shared what Gordon postulated . He mentioned the uncertainties of that time about the real location of Offir and its possible connection to existing gold and silver mines in large quantities in the State of Minas Gerais. I link the letters


BZRL, present in ancient Phoenician inscriptions, in the name Brazil (*Gordon 1972:113, 119-26 and 159-69*). The term really identifies the color of the Orinoco Iron Powder, of the Cochanos, and the tannin obtained from the Brazilwood. Prof. *Gordon* considered that the characters of the Brazilian Inscription of Parahiba I, were very similar to a language evaluated as Canaanite-Sidonian present in Semitic texts Phoenician-Hittite bilingual commemorative figures found in the area archaeological site of Karatepe, from 1947, in the region of Cilicia, southern Turkey. These inscriptions are dated to around the end of the 8th century BC and the terms Ophir, Tarsis and Tartessos mentioned in them therefore referred to places of extraction linked to the archaic South American zone oriented towards the columns of Herakles. The text of this stone altarpiece is published in several previous works *Prieto, MA Fenicios en Dominica, CyP-N, Jan-Mar.1984*) but its content does not suggest

a permanent settlement of the Phoenicians, but an action  
of thanks from a captain for having been able to reach that place alive  
same beach (Parahiba) after their ship was separated by  
a storm on the high seas. That captain didn't know that coast,  
as surely if the commander of the entire fleet and others  
Phoenician commanders. The affair of the Cochano gold of Offir and  
Tarshish was an absolute secret. As *Alfredo* has pointed out  
*Suarez Da Costa*, descendant of the Portuguese landowner of  
Parahiba, that same degree of interest they put into deciphering  
This stone, being Phoenician, should be demonstrated in many  
Native petroglyphs that have not yet been deciphered and that  
They surely have very relevant stories to tell  
(*Suarez Da Costa, A. 1978, Comm. Pers.*) in (*PRIETO, MA, 1985.*  
*MAIUM-MERER: Illustrated Graphophonetic Dictionary of the Language*  
*Mariche-Cumanagoto-Taino Native Tribes Archaic.*

## 2. INSCRIPTION OF THE CANDLEMAS



When we compare Parahiba Inscription II and the  
Inscriptions I and II of La Candelaria we detected several  
common characters in both, both Phoenician characters yes,  
but not alphabetical. Note that they are present characters  
In Phoenician writing, figures with contour lines, of a

circle cap:  a t:  and a hook: 

## 3. INSCRIPTION OF PARAHIBA II.



Comparative aspect between the  
Phoenician characters written in the  
inscription copied by Tavera Acosta  
(1956)(above) and the written characters  
Phoenicians copied in the manuscript  
Brandao (1618) (left). The bottom one  
right is also in the Pedra do  
No.

*Ambrósio Fernandes Brandão (Dialogues of the Greatness of*

*Brazil. Brandão 1618. 8-68) owner of a sugar plantation,*

He lived between 1583 and 1587 in the current State of Pernambuco,

neighbor to Parahíba, then the most developed area of the

Portuguese colony due to sugar production. Between

1607 and 1618, he lived in the city of Parahíba. This manuscript was recovered in a Dutch library by the historian

Brazilian, diplomat and member of the *Historical and Geographical Institute Brazilian (IHGB)* Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen who

I inform your colleagues from Vienna, through a letter dated

on 23 September 1874 (*RIHGB*, .) *Lapidary Inscriptions*

*in the Sertão of Parahiba 1598 .RIHGB 1892:201-3*) one of the

Brazil's first archaeologies. The Brandao Inscription ,

(1618) is authentic. Its characters are also in the

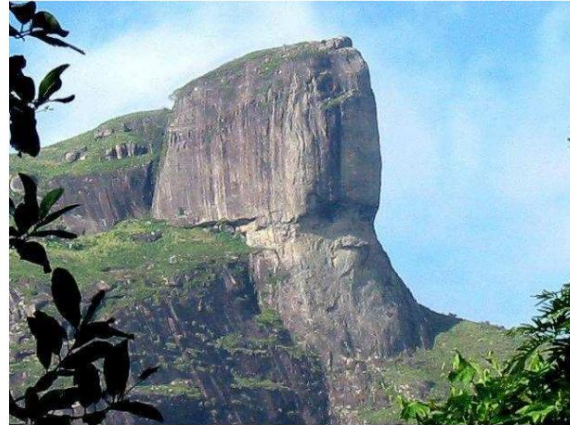
Lithic epigraphs from La Candelaria described by *Tavera Acosta*

(1956) that are carved on two stones from the site.



#### 4. INSCRIPTION OF THE GAVEA STONE

The Pedra da Gavea is like a small Tepuy in the southern part of the city of Rio de Janeiro, located in the National Park of Tijuca, Brazil. Next to the beach, there is a steep mountain that It rises 842 m (2,760 ft.) above sea level. It has a face on the rock and is known as Pedra de Gávea under whose edge upper there are two horizontal rows of aeolian slits natural vertical pattern that bears a remarkable resemblance to some Phoenician characters. It is a natural formation, but The rows of slits were reasonably translated using manuals and dictionaries of the Phoenician language. *January of Cunha Barbosa y Araújo Porto-Alegre Report on the registration of Gávea”, RIHGB (1): 77-81, 1839).* The translated text reads:



**TZUR-PHOENIX-BADZIR-RAB-JET(BAAL.**

**I observe the**

**phenomenon that is like a visual association, between two lines**

**of shadowed slits, seen through the telescope, and a**

**known writing. What is remarkable is that several linguists read**

**In the inscription several Phoenician words: *Tyre, Phoenix,***

***Badezir, the firstborn of Jethbaal.* The Phoenix expression no**

**It is Phoenician but Egyptian, just as Phoenike comes from Greek.**

**The report, produced sometime between 1807 and 1821, is**

**origin, according to popular tradition, by a language teacher**

**named *Custódio*, who sent his translation to King João VI in**

**Rio de Janeiro. According to its discoverer, according to the aforementioned**

session one of the partners of the *IHGB* of Brazil, this place *had been visited by Phoenicians who were knowledgeable in navigation, who They came here before the Portuguese (Rev. IHGB 1908: 51-2).*

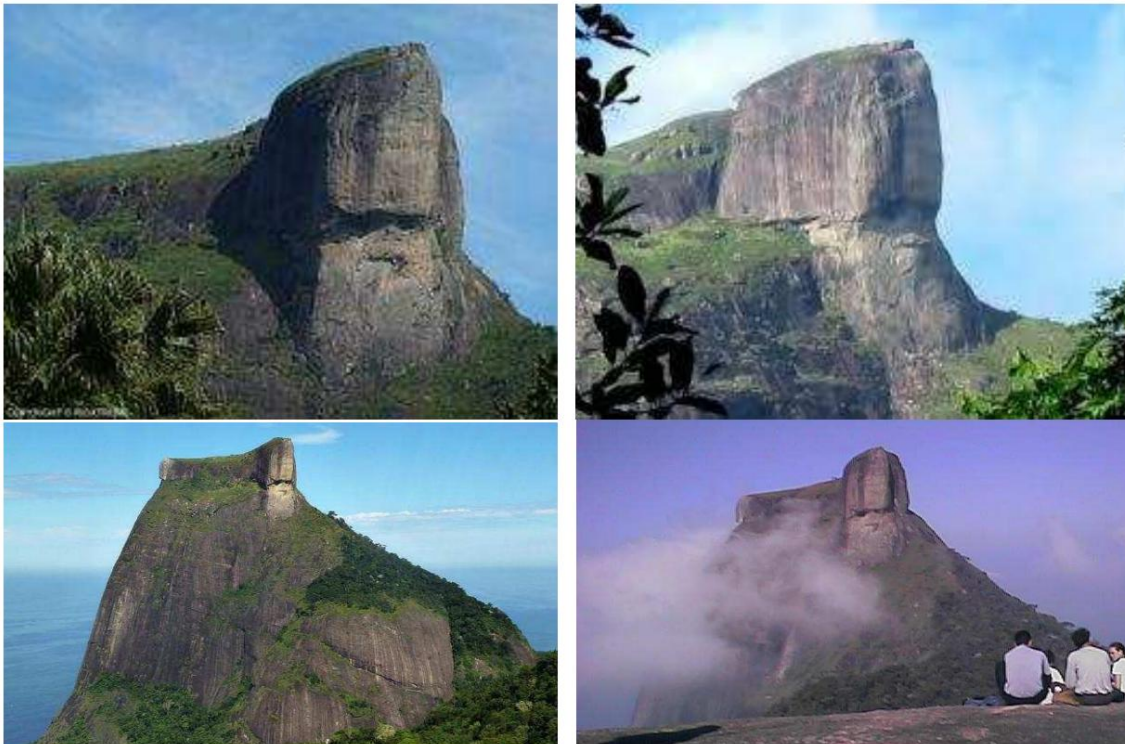
According to their findings, the inscription is chronologically framed between the reign of Jethbaal I or under the reign of Ibadezir between the years 855 to 850 BC,



Hypothesis about the Gavea Stone: The common Phoenician alphabet It has 22 characters, and is in turn part of a collection of previous characters, Amerindian.. Said larger list of characters really existed, because it is contained a)In the designs of the

Petroglyph altarpieces, b) In the collections of tablets of Quechmictoplican, Detroit, Oregon, Oklahoma, Glozel and others, the first in the American continent. The characteristics of the Phoenician writing forms a small list of 22 in the collection major. Now: Let us suppose that the design and use of those characters were inspired by the Gavea Stone, among others, before be used by the Phoenicians as writing. And that for a long time Later, the Phoenicians returned to Brazil, and made other settlements there. small sporadic inscriptions, with the same characters. So the literary value of the Gavea Stone would be that have served as a model for the design of some of the archaic Amerindian written characters, inherited by the Phoenicians and also another group of characters by the Normans, another by the Sumerians. The Phoenician origin of the Pedra inscription da Gavea was later ratified by the founder of the Society Geographical of Paris and member of the IHGB, Prof. *Jomard Notes sur*

*an Engraved Stone, found in an Ancient American Mound, and on this occasion on the Libyan language, with the endorsement of others investigadores: Schoolcraft (Travels in the central portions of the Mississippi Valley; and Schwab (Archaeological Review. Feb., 1857), Gaffarel (1968:129-30) and Lévy-Bing (1875:215-30). But I insist that the value of Pedra de la Gavea is in having been another initial model, for the characters of Phoenician writing.*



The Tepuy of the Piedra de la Gavea with its famous inscription from 1807-1821 below:





TSUR, P(O)N)X, BADEZ)R, RAB JETBAAL.

**There is therefore a real possibility that some of the most 1700 characters that are part of the content in the ancient collections of Amerindian epigraphic tablets already mentioned, and in particular the designs of the 22 characters Phoenician alphabets, derived from these, may have originated in the natural designs of various natural formations (Rock Patterns) among others the famous Pedra da Gavea among others natural altarpieces taken as models of graphic design.**

**With the natural result that different linguists have obtained consistent readings in the designs of their slits.**

## 5. CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FUENTE MAGNA (PERU)



This large *Pothoi* or *Paraguerime* vessel made of synthetic rock: *Tapiare*,

It has several types of writing, including writing

Cuneiform. It is not made with wooden wedges but with incisions.

that imitate the impressions of the wedges; a case in this

appearance similar to the Piedra Del Sararì, Lara State, Venezuela

(*The Stone of Sararì. Carrascosa P. 1906*). The presence of

scalar characters, graphonic characters a horse that

are included, common in Phoenician writing, identifies it as

the copy carved in Tapiare of a Phoenician cuneiform text. It is

an authentic inscription.

## 6. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF BAT CREEK

For Professor *Cyrus Gordon*, the Bat Creek Inscription

Found by *John Haywood* and recorded by *George Wilson*

en 1823, en *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, Estado

From Tennessee to North Georgia, Atlantic Ocean, is the

Phoenician arrival via the Mississippi River. For Professor *Cyrus Gordon*

(1972:175-87). This Bat Creek inscription is indeed

Another epigraphic proof of the Phoenician presence on the continent

Americano



Bat Creek engraved stone tablet (Photo: Warren W. Dexter.1986)



## 7. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF EL JOBO



Among a set of petroglyphs of the ancient Quiriquire, at the El Jobo Site, on the sandstone crown of a mound appears a recent glyph of a design known on the coasts of Europe and the Mediterranean: Boul or Goult, the solar spirit of the Phoenicians.

In a set of petroglyphs of the ancient Quiriquire,

Discovered by Prof. *Omar Rivas* , professor at UNA and Liceo

Torrealba de Santa Lucia, detected very recently in the

El Jobo deposit, in the crown of sandstone stones of a

mound, a glyph more recent than the rest of the altarpiece

engraving, of a design known on the coasts of Europe and the

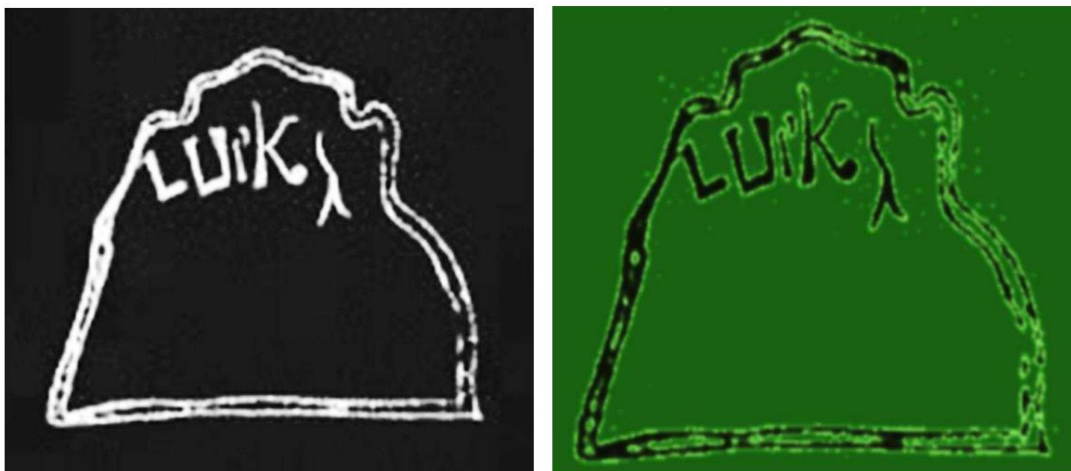
Mediterranean: BOULT to GOULT the solar spirit of the

Phoenicians clearly distinct from the number of the numerical system

Amerindian dots and bars (alongside). The El Jobo site

**(EJ-I) It is an Amerindian mound of approximately 30 meters of elevation, which has not yet been excavated. The reported petroglyphs were made on the blocks of stone, concentric rings, at the crown of the mound. In one of the crown blocks, displaced by gravity, on a previous altarpiece, was added or deliberately superimposed on the referred to as BOULT design. Viewed with our basic microscope adapted, the groove shows traces of rotary scraping different and more recent than the rest. The mound is located on the edge of a valley that constitutes the ancient bottom of the LAGUÀ or Atariaguana lagoon, which formerly covered the entire extension of the current valleys of the Tuy River, in its time accessible from the sea through the Tuy River which flows into Paparo's mouth to the Caribbean Sea. This is the second inscription Phoenician detected in the Tuy River basin.**

## 8. INSCRIPTION OF THE SIPAPO ROCK



Inscription of the Sipapo Rock. Maipures Rapids.

The Inscription of the Rock of Sipapo. Read from right to left.

Left in Phoenician characters sounds as follows:

𐤋(S) - 𐤊(Ki) - 𐤏(PA) - (PA)

Its Phonetics is S-Ki-PA-PA (SKIPAPA) the Toponym or Name

Geographical of the place in the aboriginal language, of today's SIPAPO river. Such as it is read, from right to left with the Phoenician characters.

The expression is definitely Phoenician, and was written by someone who actually knew the name of the SIPAPO river.

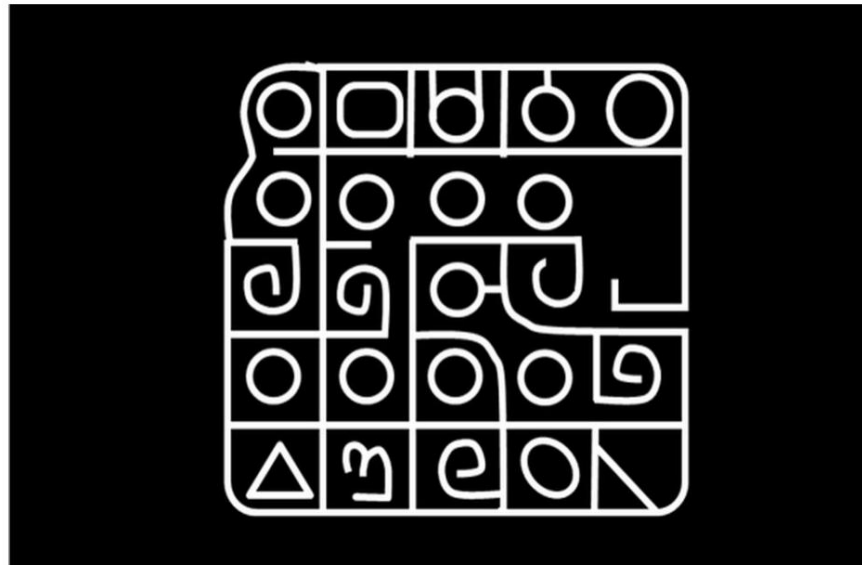
## 9. INSCRIPTION OF DEER ISLAND. UAINÌA RIVER.



Phoenician inscription from Deer Island. Uainìa River.

The Phoenician inscription on the stone from Isla El Venado has two aspects of interest. On the one hand, this inscription show the written character as phonetically equivalent KAUF Phoenician with the Amerindian KA-RI emblem, the emblem KARI (sunken or depressed) from phonemes like CARIACO and CARIBBEAN, denoting the similarity of its phonetics KA. But in this inscription the KARI emblem does not appear as shown petroglyphs, symmetrical and with a line, but oblique and with double line, such as the expression Sidon in the inscription of the Candelaria I. Refer to CARI-CURIRI and its cochano gold.

## 10. INSCRIPTION OF DEER ISLAND II. UAINÀ RIVER.



This is the petroglyph that looks like a grid of a  
manual or portable counting table (cuiba or quibario) has the  
quality of being the only one in which written characters appear  
Phoenicians placed in paintings



Going from right to left along the first line we read

G-AYIM-PE-HE-DA (GARIMPEDA) which is the name of the

gold and diamond collecting activity in remote areas.

that activity, which is different from excavation in mines,

*Lingue (Portuguese Spanish Dictionary. L. )* points out: Garimpo:

*Gold Extraction. Garimpeda: Garimpos Exploration in*

*remote areas. Garimpeiro: Gold miner in Garimpos. The*

translation of the Phoenician text is the Phoenician name of the activity

gold and diamond collection in the riverbanks of

Tarshish. GARIMPEDA of GARIMPE, and in the grid squares

the seeds of Cochano or Cochas are drawn. The inscription

Rio Venado II hides another revelation. In the Amerindian language

ancient which is the Cumanagoto, COCHA, is Deer or Stag, and

there the name of the Rio Venado. The carved altarpiece bears the

Original toponym of that river: COCHA, and now we know that it is

due to the collection of Cochas or Cochano gold nuggets.

Phoenician inscription contains Cumanagotos concepts.

## 11. INSCRIPTION ON THE PRIEST'S STONE. YURUARI RIVER



Inscription on the Priest's Stone. Yuruari River

The inscription on the Priest's Stone, above the Yuruari River. Read

From right to left in Phoenician characters it sounds as follows:

𐤊 (A) 𐤍 (YIN) 𐤏 (NUN)

Its Phonetics is A-AYIN-NUN (AAYINUN) is the Toponym or

Geographical name of that place where that stone is in language

local aboriginal. As read, from right to left with the

Phoenician characters. Another definitely Phoenician expression, and

It was written by someone who actually knew the toponym

Aboriginal AYINUN. The Phoenician reading of the toponym cannot

be a coincidence, it's a fact. It had to be written by a

Phoenician.

## 12. INSCRIPTION II DEER ISLAND. UAINÌA RIVER.



Deer Island. Uainìa River.

Another inscription from the Stone of Venado Island, on the Uainia River.

Read from right to left in Phoenician characters it sounds like

continuation  ARAGUA-GUACARA.   YOU-YOU

 (GUA)  (AYIN)  (NIA)

GUA-AYIN-NIA (GUAINIA) is the Toponym or Geographical Name

from that place where that altarpiece is in the local Aboriginal language. Such as it is read, from right to left with the Phoenician characters.

Another expression definitely Phoenician, and it was written by someone who actually knew the aboriginal toponym GUAINIA.

Phoenician reading of the Toponym cannot be a coincidence, it is a fact. It had to have been written by a Phoenician.



### 13. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION AND CANDELARIA



Inscription in Phoenician characters on a stone in La Candelaria, Venezuela, reported by Prof. Bartolomè Tavera Acosta in 1956.

Reading Trivia: DELT-WAU-GUAC(name)

Second Reading: Door-Hook-Sidon

Third Reading: Left Channel of the Delta (Sidon Channel)

Combinatorial Reading:

DELT-WAU-GUAC Sidonios Channel (Left)

Example of a foreign graphic superimposition on an Amerindian petroglyph. The Amerindian petroglyph expresses a name born by hand, whose graphonic reading is *ptaguaca*. To its left, they made a version with the Sidon emblem based on Phoenician graphics, placed on a map. This is located over the Mariusa Channel, which was the deep natural entrance from the Atlantic. This superimposition indicates which channel should be taken to safely exit the Gulf of Paria without facing the shallow draft and waves of the Atlantic. Curiously, the Guac emblem is Phoenician and is also Cumanagoto, as is its design.

It predates the formation of Anacoco Island.

## 14. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION II LA CANDELARIA



Inscription in non-Amerindian Phoenician characters on the Candelaria stone, Venezuela, reported by Prof. *Bartolomè Tavera Acosta* in 1956.

Trivial Reading: YOD-TAU-GAUL-WAU(name)

Second Reading: Hand-Shot-Ship-Hook

Third Reading: Vessel Ingot-Tyrian-Gaul-Fisherman

Combinatorial Reading:

*YOD-TAU-GAUL, (Foundry of) Gaul Ingots Tyrian Fishermen*

Example of a non-Amerindian petroglyph, which does not have an Amerindian graphonic reading, made with non-Amerindian graphic bases. This, however, responds to a Phoenician graphic base. It shows the offering hand as an expression of the manual form of an ingot poured into a vessel. The Phoenician Tau and Gaul emblems and a Wau metal hook serve as an adjective for these. It expresses the proximity of an allied smelting site for loading the ingots into the bilges of Gaul fishing vessels. It is possible that the adjective "fishermen" identifies a certain family.

## 15. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF THE MERECURE



Inscription with Phoenician characters on a stone from the west bank of the lower Tuy River, a tributary of the Merecure River in Caucagua, reported by Prof. Hector Mendez Monges (UCV) in July 1967.

Trivia Reading: ALEPH-BETH-GIVEL(name)

Second Reading: Pause-Cut-Doodle

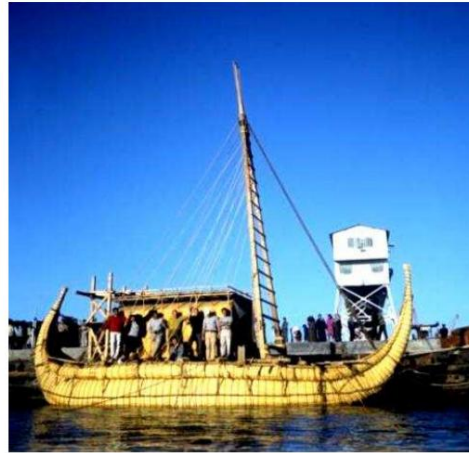
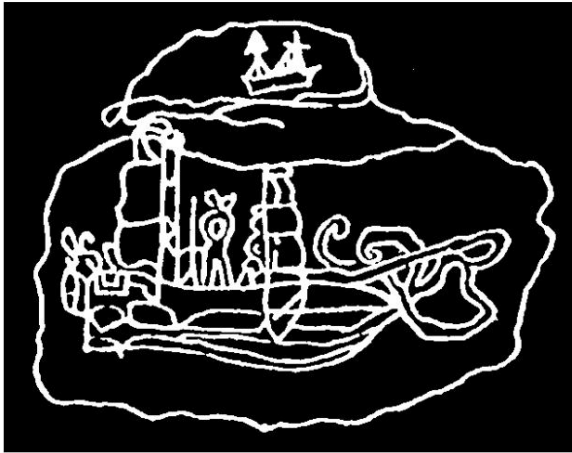
Third Reading: Pause-Open Trail

Combinatorial Reading:

*AlephBethGivel, stop, keep on the open path*

This inscription, located by *Mendez-Monges* and known to many generations in the area, is on a path made by excavators, which borders a riverbank for about 550 meters. It has no other exit but the pebble-filled beach. According to *Escalona* and *Paiva (1967)*, in family tradition, during colonial times, this beach was frequented by gold seekers of various origins, until it was finally abandoned, according to their estimates, between 1924 and 1939, the beginning of the World War. In this second and third reading, the following applies: *corte (Apueza)* and *garabato (Cabare)*, indicative of *Trocha* in the Cumanagoto language, as a complement to the noun, instead of the Canaanite phonetic.

## 16. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF LA PIEDRA ISLAND, BLACK RIVER



Between 1871 and 1874 the Brazilian researcher *João Barboza Rodrigues*

*Amazonian Antiquities. Rev. Essays on Sciences, 1875*), published

cave drawing of a ship, found on Stone Island, in one of

the tributaries of the Negro River. The altarpiece shows two boats

different, an Amerindian Totora of woven bundles of reeds petroglyph

Amerindian whose groove is made by linear rubbing with scrapers

lithics, and on its upper part on a smaller scale, another engraving, this one made

with a different technique, a percussion groove, representing a Phoenician ship

towing and fender (Scorpios) with mast and a vertical bowsprit.

*Charles Etienne Brasseur de Bourbourg* of the *IHGB*, at the end of the 19th century

had characterized it as a Phoenician ship. This is an epigraph

Phoenician model based on a previous Amerindian petroglyph. The type of

The added vessel is a Gaulos, a Phoenician cargo ship, in which

The Protomo stands out with an almost vertical bowsprit.



It is necessary to explain that this entire area of Rio Negro, bordering between

Venezuela and Brazil, was occupied by a large lagoon, the Paragua,

Parima or Paranapitinka. At the end of the 19th century the researchers *Charles*

*Etienne Brasseur de Bourbourg* and *João Barboza Rodrigues* of the *IHGB*,

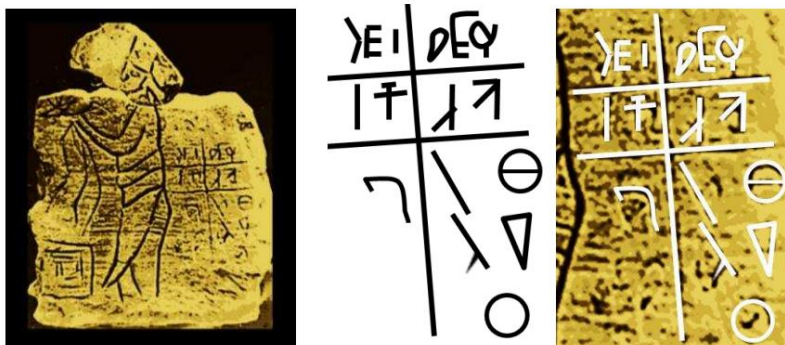
characterized this additional engraving as a Phoenician ship. It is

a Phoenician epigraphy based on a previous Amerindian petroglyph.

## 17. INSCRIPTION OF SANTA CATARINA ISLAND

Santa Catarina Island, located very close to the coast of the current state from Santa Catarina, southern region. Its inscriptions had been copied by foreign explorers before the founding of the *IHGB*, and were published in the Journal of that institute in 1839, with the endorsement of its Secretary, who was director of the National Press and the Library National Public *Library* (*RIHGB 1908c:217-8*).

They were considered foreign inscriptions prior to the arrival of the first Portuguese navigators to Brazil. This was because those characters were considered similar to those in the symbol table recorded in the work *Monde primitif* of the French *Antoine Court of Gébelin*, published in 1781, who postulated the presence of ancient Phoenician navigators in the New World.



Inscription from Santa Catarina Island. Tablet in two fragments. *National Public Library*.

## 18. INSCRIPCION DE DIGHTON WRITING ROCK



Dighton Writing Rock Inscription, Inserted between pages 168 and 169 of the article *Phoenician America*, by Gabriel Gravier, At the International Congress of Americanists (Nancy, 1875). Report of the First Session.

The last character written on the left is the author's signature.



The Dighton Writing Rock inscription, located on the present-day Charles River which flows into the Atlantic Ocean at Boston Bay, State of Massachusetts, Atlantic Ocean, is not an Amerindian petroglyph but a Phoenician stone inscription, measuring approximately 2.9 x 3.4 m. with Phoenician characters and geometric designs that are not seen in petroglyphs



Amerindians. The stone altarpiece was known since 1680, thanks to the bulletin *Philosophical Transactions Society*. The news said it was a wake of Phoenician navigators, corroborated two centuries later by the archaeologist *Gabriel Gravier* (1968:166-92) during the first Congress of Americanists, in France. The scale design of the Dighton Petroglyph Writing Rock, was inserted between pages 168 and 169 of the article *Phoenician America*, by *Gabriel Gravier*, presented at the *Congress International of Americanists (Nancy, 1875. Report of the First Session)*. These characters and designs previously received several interpretations, until in 1781 the Frenchman *Antoine Court de Gébélín* (*Primitive World V*)), ) I attribute to this inscription Phoenician origin, Two years later, Prof. *Isaac Ezra Stiles*, a specialist in writings Semites, then rector of Yale University in Connecticut, confirmed the authenticity of these Phoenician characters and I definitively attribute the altarpiece engraved in stone to Phoenician-Carthaginian immigrants ( *Valera L.F. and Vidal L. 1974; Fargan, 1984:99-124*) conclusion that has not had opposing scientific approaches for more than 200 years. It has been reviewed positively by several other researchers during the



present S.XX. (*Gaffarel 1968:128; Matos 1938:285; Matos 1941:22-3; Gordon, C. 1968*). This 40-ton rock, which was found Originally on the banks of the Taunton River, Berkley, Massachusetts. It is shaped like an inclined block with a size of 1.5 meters in height, 2.9 meters wide and 3.4 meters long. It is composed mainly made of crystalline sandstone of a grey-brown colour. surface with the inscriptions has a trapezoidal face shape and is tilted 70 degrees to the Northwest. He found himself looking out over the water the bay. It was carried there by the glacier during the last Ice Age (14.000 a 10.000 A.P.).



## 18. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION BEAR TRACE DAVENPORT



This stone was found near Davenport, Iowa. The inscription is a fragment of an altarpiece engraved on a 30 x 25 cm stone slab broken in half, which was found by the discoverers, *Joseph Albany* and *Edward Benson* in the *Bear Trace* crossing on the Mississippi River, in March 1823. It is a Phoenician Solar calendar of 4 divisions of 3 months each division with 22 non-Amerindian communal labors. But the Engraved altarpiece only shows a quarter of the disc calendar. The carving is rustic and shows a scene situated between sunrise (Eastern Sun) and sunset (Western Sun) in

in the middle of which under the northern constellations of the Atlantic

A land appears on the ocean, under a storm. 15

people standing forming an arch of 15 weeks, 3 months and

medium, which was interpreted as the duration of the journey to that land

whose mountain has a very sharp peak to the East, something like

a Sugar Loaf or Bread Roll. The inscription is found

has since been on display at the *Iowa State Museum*. Prof.

*Isaac Ezra Stiles*, a specialist in Semitic scriptures, then

President of Yale University in Connecticut also confirmed the

authenticity of these Phoenician characters and I attribute

definitely the altarpiece engraved in stone to immigrants

Phoenicians-Carthaginians (Valera L.F. and Vidal L. 1974; Fargan,

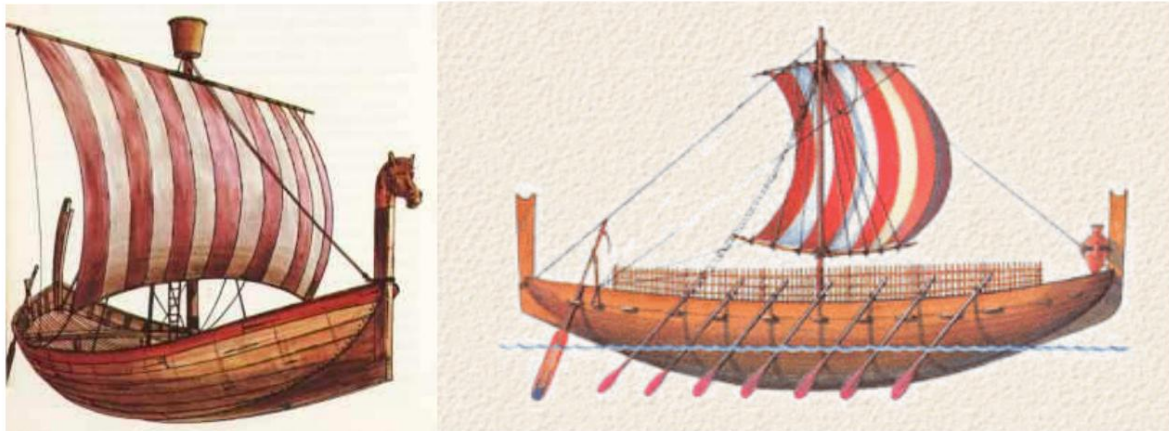
1984:99-124) It has been positively reviewed by several others

researchers during the present 20th century (*Gaffarel 1968:128;*

*Matos 1938:285; Matos 1941:22-3; Gordon, C.1968).*

## 20. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF PEDRA DO INGA'

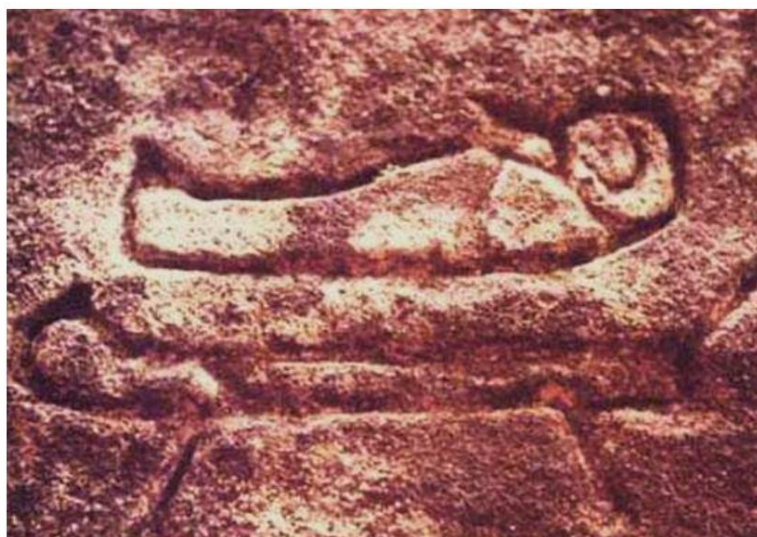
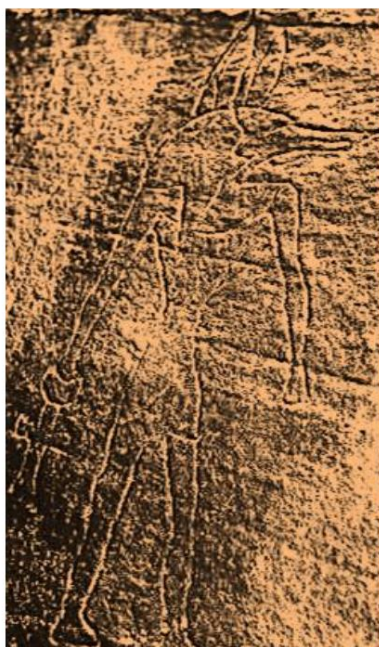
Other archaeological evidence of the possible ancient presence of the Phoenicians *Gabriel D'Annunzio Baraldi*, in Brazil is the Mysterious and complex Ingá Petroglyph. Analyzing the Pedra do Ingá you can see characters that, according to *Baraldi*, were made using molds when the entire monolith was a huge piece of molten lava, after the eruption of a ancient volcano. For example, a very similar sign is observed to the Phoenician qoph, or a circle with a vertical line in it center, which corresponds to the Latin q.



Hippos, a type of smaller vessel, used for delivering goods on beaches, displaying its Pateco figurehead in the shape of a horse's haunch.

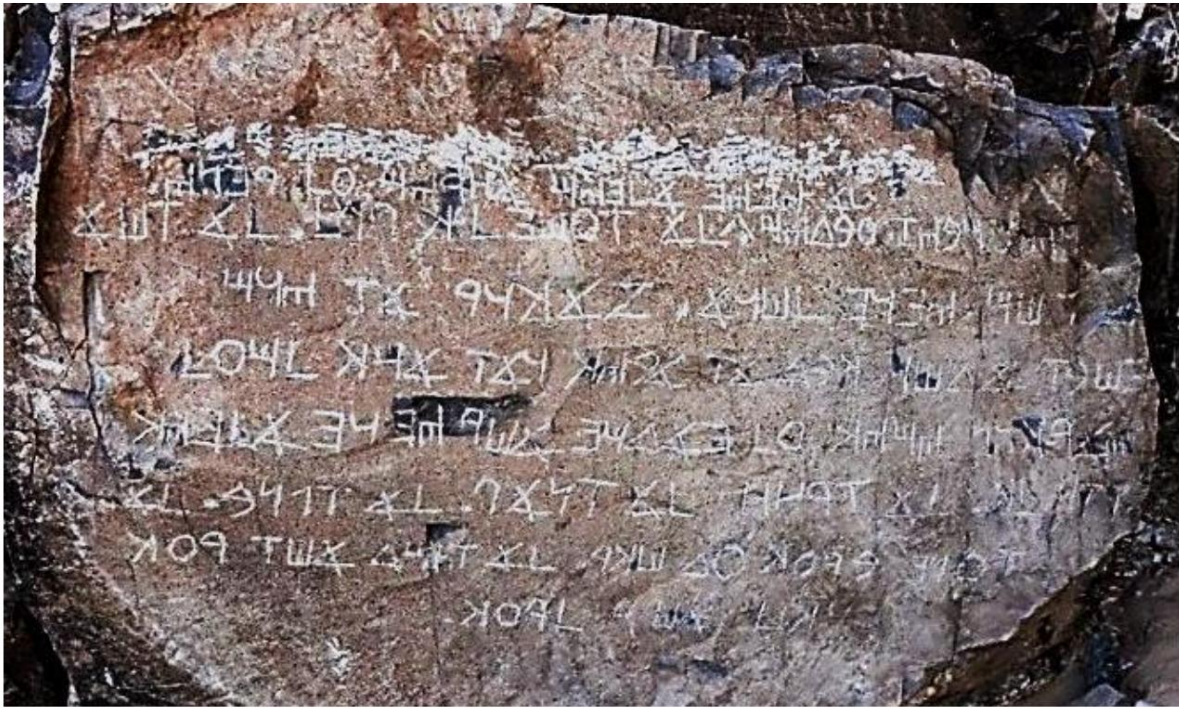


## 21. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION IN ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA





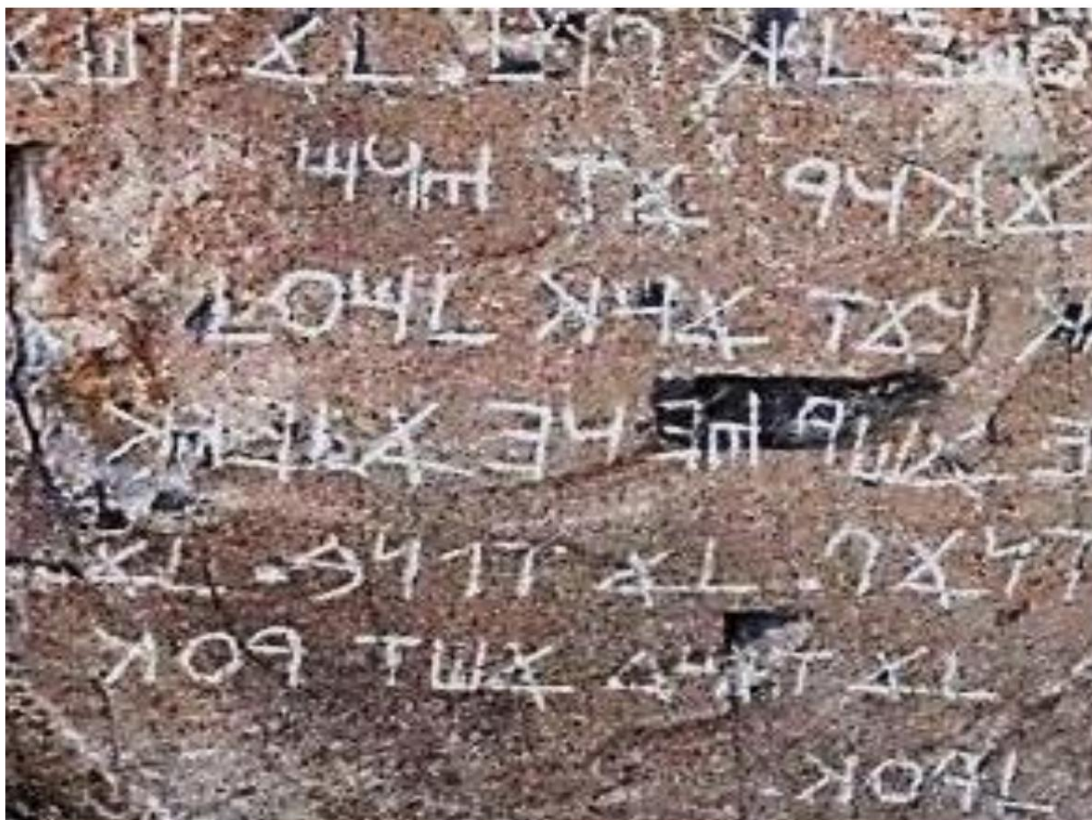
## 22. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF THE LUNAS, NEW MEXICO



The Los Lunas stone Rio Grande New Mexico, is a block of Sandstone about a meter wide, on the hidden side of the mountain, near the town of Los Lunas. The stone bears a inscription made in ten lines of Phoenician characters in low relief forming a smooth altarpiece. For translators (*Gaffarel 1968:128; Matos 1938:285; Matos 1941:22-3; Gordon, C.1968*).

It seems like a summary of a biblical text. In 1871, the then landowner *Frank Huning* was informed

by the Comanches that this engraving was not Amerindian. Their ancestors did not know how to read those strange signs and did not. They knew their origin.



The grooves were highlighted with white chalk to make them visible.

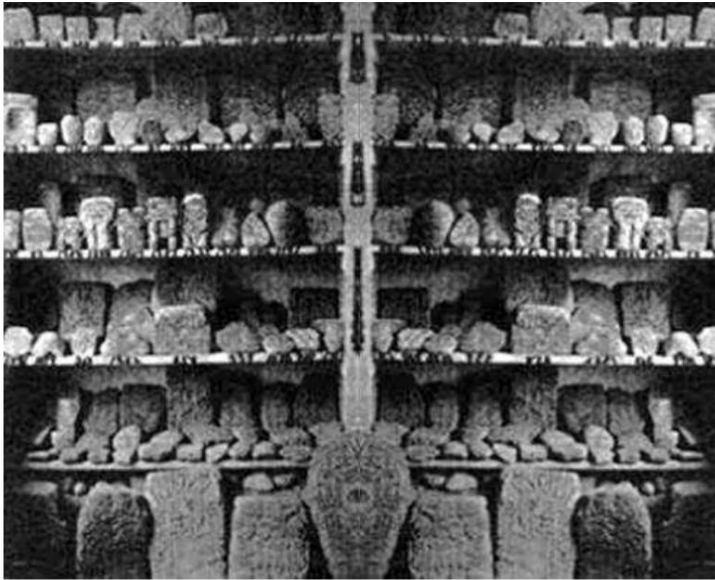
## 23. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF GRAVE CREEK VIRGINIA



It was found in the State of Virginia, USA. It is a boulder, a flat river stone carved by manual rubbing with a ancient Phoenician writing style. It shows three lines of characters and a design posed as a map. Professor *Cyrus Gordon (pers. comm. 1968)* is of the opinion that such a design may be a map of South America with the indication of the equatorial line and some Pacific islands.



## 24. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM QUECHMICTOPLICAN



This collection comprises about 26,000 stone tablets (not ceramics). Tablets of different formats, tablets and flat figurines to stelae, were discovered by accident, by assistants of a mining explorer, in his excavation of a mine entrance that led them to a third lower level of a pre-Columbian urban center, found some 15 km north of Mexico City, in the Guerrero Desert, called *Quechmictoplican Omitlan*. The discovery was

notified the heritage authorities of the time, and its SIMON RODRIGUEZ FOUNDATION MPPE and EBPP. CARACAS.

authorized rescue. They were formally announced by the  
archaeologists *William Niven* and *Jose Ramon Melida*, director of the  
*National Archaeological Museum of Madrid*, (*EL )MPARC)AL Newspaper*  
*Mexico. Aug. 18, 1897)(Spanish MagazineLA )LUSTRAC)ON ART)ST)CA*  
*Barcelona, Catalonia, Abelardo De Carlos. Edit. 1897 I, II.). W.Niven*

I also publish an extensive and detailed report on the rescue and  
numerous items. The museum certified the authenticity of the  
collection of engraved stone tablets, in the year 1897. The  
A lithic collection of 26,000 stone tablets, figurines and steles has disappeared.  
during their train ride to the *Houston Museum of Natural History*  
*History*. In Houston, Texas. Archaeologist William Niven  
He had retired to live in Houston and was a contributing advisor to the  
Museum. He died in 1937.

## 25. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM GLOZEL



Clay tablets with Phoenician and Amerindian characters, found in 1924 by farmer Emile Fradin in Glozel, Allien, France.

Later, characters analogous to those would be found,

but on baked clay tablets, in Glozel, Allien, in

France discovered during agricultural work in another

archaic burial mound. They have characteristics considered

Phoenicians along with other characters typical of the designs of the

Petroglyphs      South Americans,      characters      Aborigines

Mesoamericans and others considered Scandinavians.

The Glozel tablets were certified as authentic.

They were discovered by *Emile Fradin*, a French farmer, on the 1st March 1924 near Glozel, in the French department from Allier. The report of the *tablets* was fortuitous during work of farming in what had been an ancient aboriginal mound. The Inspection Department was informed by *Fradin* Archaeological of the French government The restarts excavations almost sixty years later, in 1983 at the request of the *Higher Council for Archaeological Research*. Como result of the research, the ceramic tablets and their writing, were recognized as authentic. Both collections show characteristics typical of both petroglyphs from South America as well as from archaic navigation routes coastal. On June 16, 1990, Mr. *Émile Fradin*, the The farmer who found them was awarded the Order of the Academic Palms of France, proposed by *Jacques Thierry*.

## 26. PHOENICIAN TABLETS FROM DETROIT



Clay tablets with Native American, Phoenician, and cuneiform characters found between 1874 and 1915 in two mounds in Detroit, Michigan.

Between 1874 and 1915 in the vicinity of Detroit

(State of Michigan, Great Lakes, North Atlantic) about

students and several amateur archaeologists, found a

third and fourth deposits of baked clay tablets, which

include Phoenician characters. They are thousands of clay tablets that

They appeared in some Aboriginal Mounds or Tumuli, of which

last ones that still remained at that time in the area, being

preserved by a religious institution that under its care

has them on permanent display. They have characters

considered Phoenicians, Egyptians and Cuneiforms, along with others

characters typical of petroglyph designs

South Americans, Mesoamerican aboriginal characters and others

considered Scandinavian. The number system used in these

tablets is the same as the dot numbering system and

Mayan bars. Other incomplete groups of tablets with

The same written characters are preserved in the Smithsonian

Institution Museum, where they are exhibited. Similar inscriptions

They were found in Magdalenian Portugal, in Romania, and in Georgia.



## 27. STONE INSCRIPTION OF GASPAR ST. CATARINA



Engraved stone tablet from the city of Gaspar, in the  
Museo Do Home do Sambaqui (Photo: M. Matute, 1985)

In the city of GASPAR, State of Santa Catarina, southern region,  
close to a Sambaqui type archaeological site, a

Mound, a slab of the same type was found

writing, which includes characters from the Phoenician script, (*Jornal  
from Santa Catarina, Florinapolis, July 27, 1872, pages 1 and 2*). Various

Researchers had already sent news to the *IHGB* from the  
1830s, reporting the presence of these

Phoenician inscriptions. According to the professional opinion of *Prof.*

***Evaldo Pauli*** from the ***Federal University of Santa Catarina***,

Located in the capital, it includes characters from the paleo-alphabet

Semitic made by Phoenician navigators. Currently

The so-called Pedra de Gaspar is on display to the public

at the ***Sambaqui Man Museum***.



## 28. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF BAT CREEK



Bat Creek engraved stone tablet (Photo: Warren W. Dexter.1986)

For Professor *Cyrus Gordon*, the Bat Creek Inscription

Found by *John Haywood* and recorded by *George Wilson* in

1823, en *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, Estado de

Tennessee to North Georgia, Atlantic Ocean, is the

Phoenician arrival via the Mississippi River. For Professor *Cyrus Gordon*

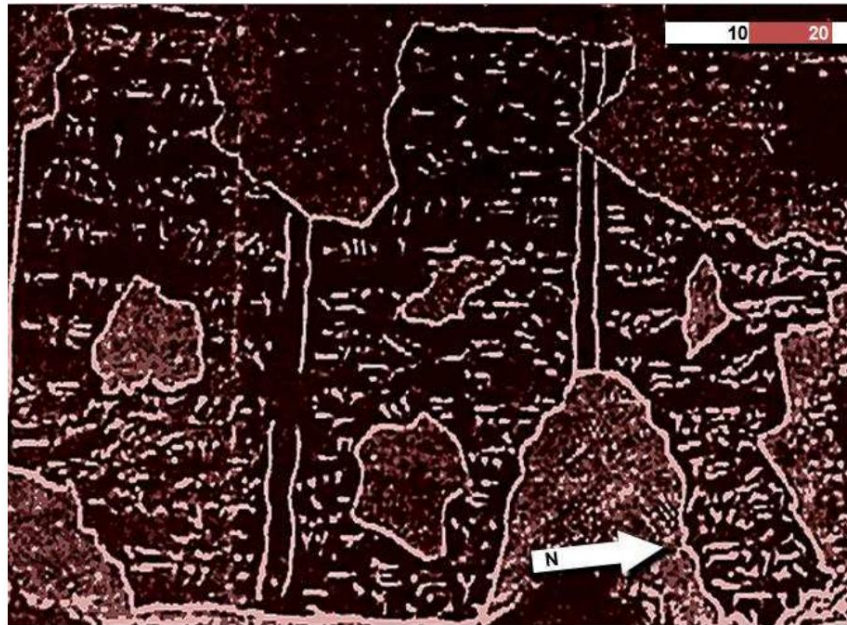
(1972:175-87). This Bat Creek inscription is indeed

Another epigraphic proof of the Phoenician presence on the continent

Americano

Such writing was not used in Canaan. This creates the impression that that a set of archaic Amerindian characters was used deliberately as a strategic means of communication between the Phoenician sailors, only as short warning notices to members of their fleets, adapting at a given moment, to from the 12th century BC as the basis of a local script, the so-called by the Greeks *Gramma Phoinike* mainly because of her continued use in Mediterranean port markets, which were supplied by buyers and distributors of the Phoenicians. Other systems derived from this commercial writing They would appear in different latitudes of the Nile River course, including Egyptian writing, as well as between the Mediterranean and Red Sea. From this is a direct derivative of alphabetic writing. Greek.

## 29. INSCRIPTION ON THE SARARI STONE



The Sararì petroglyph, Sarare River, Lara State, Venezuela (*Photo: Mario Matute, 1983*)

The characters of the cuneiform writing of the Middle East,  
As always explained, they were the consequence of a way of  
writing with wedge-shaped sticks on wet clay  
to then dry and then bake until obtaining the  
permanence of what is written. The design of that same type of  
characters was adopted to draw and engrave on stone the  
petroglyph on the Cerro Grande Mound near the source

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from the Sarare River (Cabudare District, Lara State, Venezuela) There was SIMON RODRIGUEZ FOUNDATION MPPE and

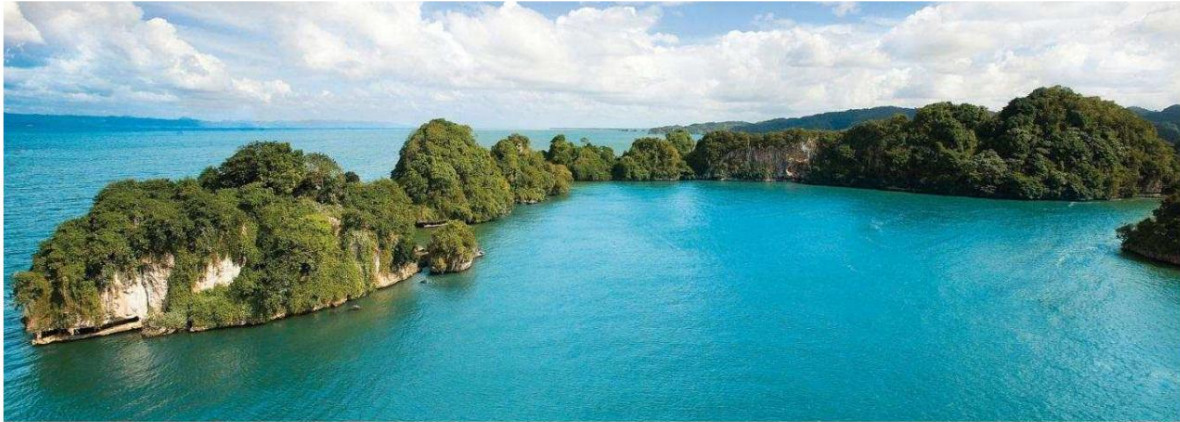
EBPP. CARACAS.

where the researcher *Pedro Carrascosa* *The Petroglyph of the Sarare Diar. National Development. Feb. 10, 1906, pg. 1*) discovered the petroglyph from the late 19th century. The case is doubly interesting, because apart from being cuneiform writing, this was not made with wedges on soft clay, but drawn and then engraved on hard sandstone rock, forming an engraved altarpiece of about a meter wide and eighty cm high, whose characters measure between 3 and 5 cm. When studying this engraving, *the Phoenicians Series. Rev. Int.CyP-Nautica, 1984*) *The Petroglyph of the Sararì. Rev. )nt, Hunt y Fishing-Nautica. Miami Fl.)*, gave me the impression of having been a damaged fragment of a manuscript, which was copied in the rock as the only way to avoid losing the contents. Various Authors since 1906, cited this altarpiece as evidence archaeological evidence of the Phoenician presence in prehistoric Venezuela. In the Sararì Stone, the lost portions or empty spaces of the manuscript, were differentiated with a type finish

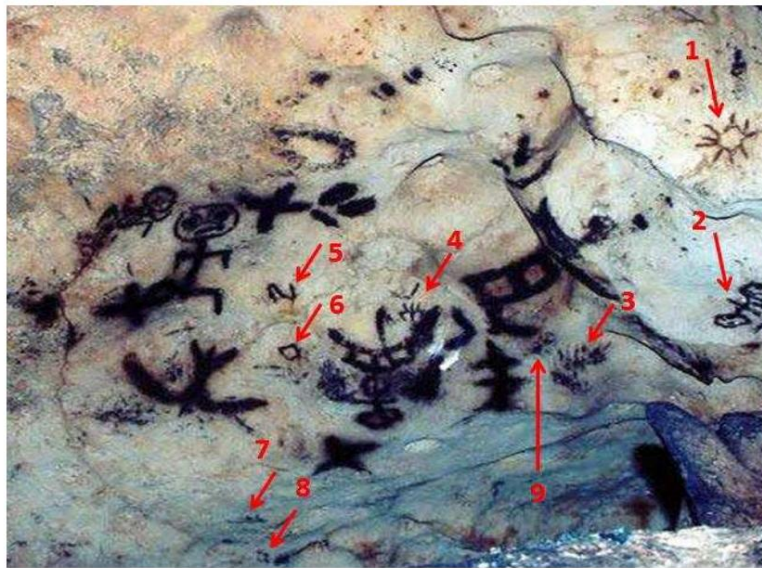
hammered finish other than the smooth finish corresponding to manuscript as such, with its characters. Professor *Pedro Carrascosa* in 1906, assumed that these were mutilations caused by the conquistadors. The author of the manuscript I do not use alphabetic writing, addressed to someone who could read that cuneiform writing. There are several petroglyphs Colombians, Venezuelans, Brazilians and Mexicans with characters described by various authors as Phoenician. This carved altarpiece does not indicate that the Phoenicians were there established in the region. In any case, it would only indicate the carved reproduction of a manuscript, because with the time was degraded. Being copied in the altarpiece engraved on the stone.



### 30.PHOENICIANS IN QUISQUEYA (HAITI AND DOMINICAN REP.)



Islets of the Gulf of La Flecha in the Bay of Samana, NE coast of Quisqueya, 1983.



In 1851, the British researcher *Schomburgk* visited the  
Cibao Mountains, in Hispaniola, as they were called in

that time, entering the valley through the Jarabacoa road from Constanza. There, he discovered long works in the land made by the Aborigines, with walls 30 meters high and 1.8 m wide and stone pieces foreign to that region. He continued crossing the Cordillera Central in the Maguana basin. Near the town of San Juan, he visited the Indian enclosure, which he measured and gave a lecture of 2,270 feet, consisting of granite blocks weighing more than 300 kg that were stacked to give the appearance of an Apacheta. Two decades later, *William Gabb* made an in-depth study in archaeology and geology and I conclude by admitting the existence of a people ancient Phoenicians, in the Cordillera Central, particularly in Constanza. In her words: Of the remains found, it is evidently in the place the existence of an ancient village of Mar. HAITI: high land or mountain cone was the name that the Taínos gave to their island, but the historical name and

traditional **QUISQUEYA** with which the archaeologist mentions it

Dominican *Narciso Alberti Bosch* comes from a chronicler of

Indias who collected that toponym in the native population,

called *Pedro Mártir de Anglería (The Decades. 16th century)* but

It turns out that **QUISQUEYA** is a Phoenician word associated with

**KESKEYA**, the boy who translates the great tier o tier

mother. It has no connection with the Taino language.

*Narciso Alberti Bosch, (Notes for the prehistory of*

*Quisqueya. Edit. La Vega. El Progreso. Republic*

*Dominicana 1912. Panfilia Magazine (year). No. , S. D. of*

*January 1924.)* was the researcher who discovered at the end of the

19th century the Phoenician Inscription of the Guacara del Comedero, a

Rocky shelter on one of the high rocky islets in the Gulf of La

Flecha, located in the Bay of Samaná, in the North of the Republic

Dominican Republic. Among the Phoenician characters, some faces stand out.

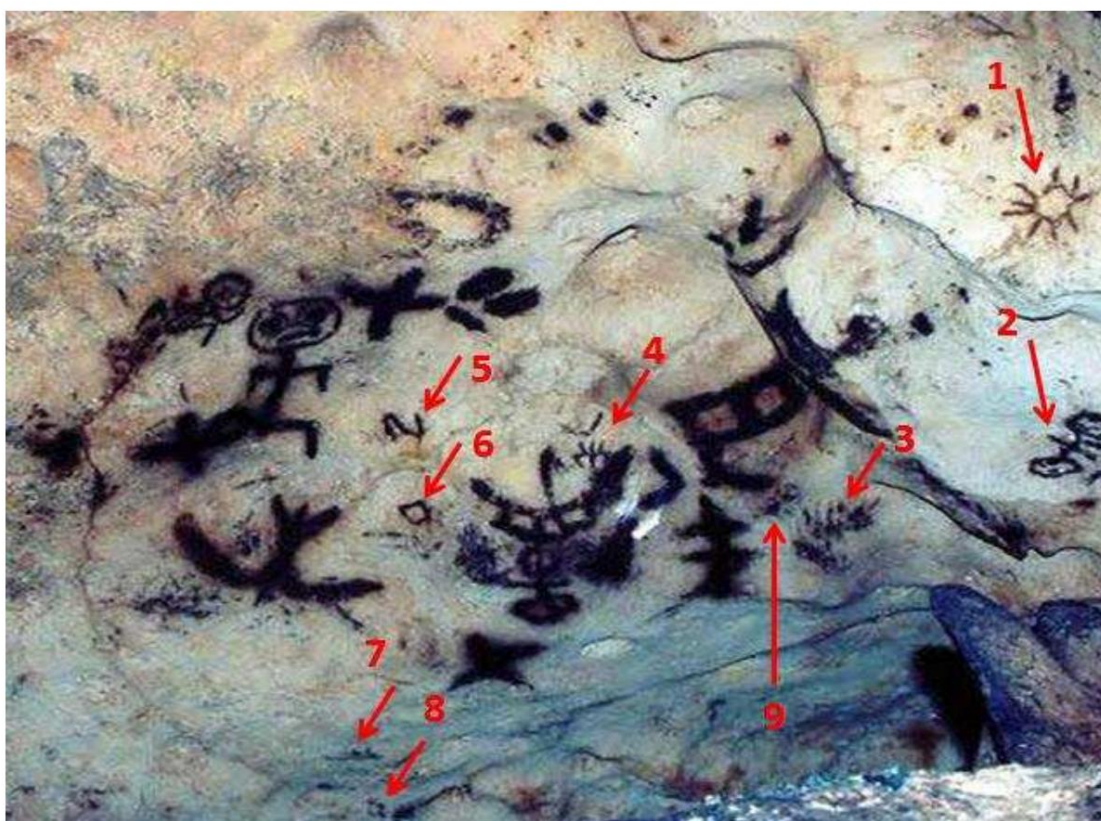
bearded men in Phoenician attire. The petroglyphs were



known together with the pictographs, since the beginning of the 19th century, but *Alberti* made it known before in several written media local, and finally in the newspaper *El Progreso*. Ed. La Vega in 1912. Pictography was later made known by *Henry Onfroy De Thoron* *The Phoenicians on the island of (aiti, y Voyages of the fleets of Solomon and Iram in America,* . Upon entering the Guacara del Comedero, the chasm in a rocky shelter on one of the islets of the Gulf of the Arrow, all you see are the normal ones parietal paintings and native petroglyphs, and further into the parietal paintings, aboriginal pictographs of the Tainos, painted with dark, blackish tints on white karstic aragonite from the humid chasm. Only in several altarpieces of these paintings stand out to the eye, also painted with dark tones, the Phoenician alphabetic characters added. We counted 9 additions, all with thin lines. They are not designs that stand out due to their size or due to a prominent

location. Like everything done by the Phoenicians, it seems to have been conceived not to attract attention, but rather to go unnoticed among other Aboriginal designs.

We copied these first epigraphs with their scale and orientation, to later translate them. We stop to see a added petroglyph representing the Boult or Goult, spirit Phoenician solar. The added Phoenician pictograms appear here.



### 31. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN PUERTO RICO



Two pieces from Father Nazario's Agueybanà collection. Cuneiform and alphabetic.

One day in 1880, Father *José María Nazario* was called to to offer his services at the bedside of an elderly woman dying in the southern municipality of Guayanilla, in Puerto Rico (Greater Antilles, in the Caribbean). The woman already knew about the great interest that the priest had for antiquities (pieces indigenous archaeological finds), wanted to confide a family secret to him. The woman in question was of indigenous descent, and was direct descendant of the Indian chief Agueybaná, the last chief of the Guayanilla area at the time of the arrival of the Spanish conquerors to the Island and last great general regent

from Borikén, as the ancestors called the island of Puerto Rico  
Taíno Indians. The family secret the woman was referring to  
had been jealously guarded by several generations of his  
family. According to the father's story, the old woman would have revealed to him,  
hoping that he would recognize her great value as  
historical heritage and would do everything possible to protect it,  
existence of a stone library belonging to  
Agueybaná, and confided to him the place where he was. Following  
his instructions to the letter, Father *Nazarío* arrived at  
a sector of what is now called the Los Indios neighborhood. The place in  
The issue was located several kilometers northwest of  
Guayanilla, near the town of Yauco, where a  
point on a riverbank on the banks of the Coayuco River. There, he found a  
large, flat, smooth stone slab that had been described to her by the  
old woman and who was allegedly a marker. I should raise  
the stone slab and dig into the ground beneath it. In doing so, the

priest discovered a series of steps that disappeared towards  
down into the bowels of the earth. Intrigued, he dug deeper  
momentum, discovering that the steps led to a room  
underground and there he found the enigmatic stone treasure  
archaeological that had been described to him by the descendant of  
Agueybaná. In that deposit he found hundreds of tablets and  
Anthropomorphic cut figurines with incised characters in tan  
large number that had to stop the excavation. For years  
continued to take out of the mysterious underground deposit what the  
priest called volumes, which the locals of the area called  
were taken to his residence, on his instructions. After  
study them carefully, and thanks to their knowledge of the  
ancient languages, he was able to conclude that the Anthropoglyphics  
name that *Nazario* gave to the anthropomorphic tablets and the  
inscriptions that were incised and their characters were not of  
of Taíno indigenous origin, and who rather seemed to be of

Phoenician, that is, originating from the Middle East, from the so-called Old World. He said he recognized cuneiform symbols among the characters, hence his opinion that they were of Semitic origin.

On this he noted: *anthropoglyphs that I have in my collection are testimony to the fact that the Carib Indians (like him) called Puerto Rico pre-Columbian) had a form of writing more perfect than that of Mexico and Peru. The numerous anthropoglyphs that I keep, I am strongly tempted to believe them the national archive (pre-Hispanic).* After unveiling its discovery, Father Nazario was maliciously accused of historians and conservative archaeologists of the country and the exterior of having created a fraud.

The president of the *Puerto Rican Academy of History* for about 20 years years has fought for a serious and objective study of the so-called Father Nazario's Stones: *It all started because at the beginning of century anthropologist Jesse Walter Fewkes met the father*



*Nazario and noted in his report to the Smithsonian Institution that*

*all the collections of indigenous pieces in Puerto Rico, the best*

*It was Father Nazario's who also noted that part of the*

The collection consisted of tablets and figurines with inscriptions that were not

Indo-Antillean but exotic, and perhaps seeing their resemblance to

Middle Eastern characters , *Fewkes* himself noted that

They could have come from ethnic groups other than the prehistoric ones.

Puerto Ricans. At the end of the 19th century, Father *Nazario* was

visited by the renowned French archaeologist *Alphonse L.*

*Pinart* on an official mission from his country's government, and this,

examining the pieces with the incisions he catalogued them as

*...unquestionably authentic.* In 1880, nothing was known about

inscriptions of comparable analogous signs in grids

acrostics to be read horizontally and vertically, informed

for the first time in 1961 by *Pedro Ignacio Porrás Garcés* in

his work (*Archaeology of the Eastern Region, Publ. Bulletin of the*

*Ecuadorian Academy of History. 1961*). In recent years  
Several of the pieces were examined by the *Society*  
*American Epigraphy* finding similarities between some  
of the signs with others that are engraved on certain  
gold and copper plates that are kept in the *National Treasury of*  
*Ecuador*, as well as one also in an embroidered tunic of the  
Eighth Inca, whose Quechua name was Viracocha. The report  
preliminary, determined that the signs inscribed on the statuettes  
From Guayanilla they are authentic, made with a system and purpose  
and that they belonged to the pre-Hellenic syllabic language  
from the island of Cyprus and from Hittite-Aminoan, of Turkish-Cretan origin,  
although the syllables, when read phonetically, were  
belong to the pre-Inca Quechua language, which indicated that  
Ancient travelers from the island of Cyprus, the Phoenicians, crossed the  
Atlantic and settled in the Andean plateau, crossing  
possibly with the natives of the place and teaching them, among others



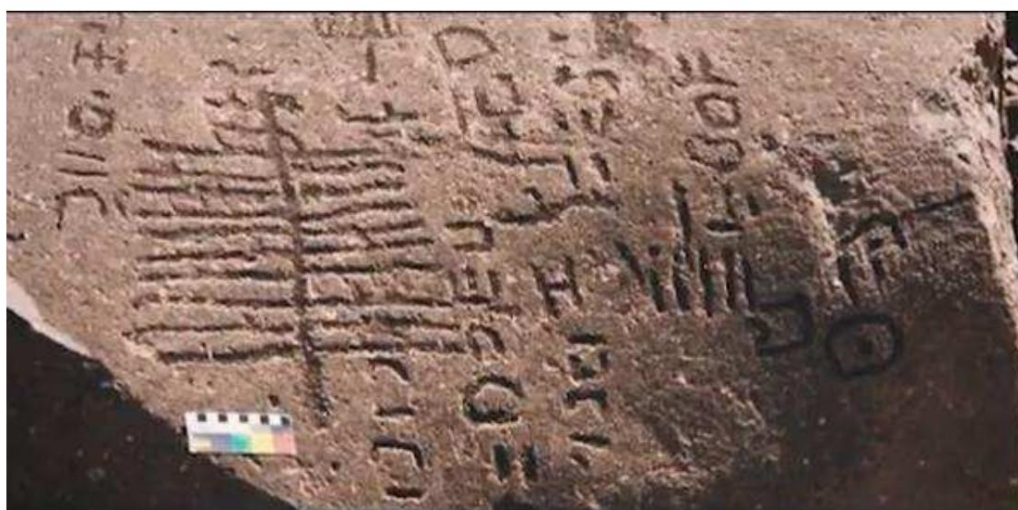
other things, to write the Quechua language with its syllabary. Given the fact that the signs of the anthropoglyphs of Guayanilla are identical to those found in Ecuador, apparently there was another migration from the Oriente province of Ecuador to the coast northern Colombia. From there they could have sailed with the Phoenicians traveled from island to island in the Caribbean until they reached Puerto Rico. By integrating with the island's inhabitants, they taught possibly to his descendants to inscribe the statuettes with the Quechua and Taino languages with their Hittite-Minoan syllabary system. However, the same characters are found in the other large collections of tablets from different regions of the North and South America, so the eastern Mediterranean was really the final destination of these characters, and the propagation path were the fleets of the Phoenicians. It was evident that the manufacture of the Anthropoglyphics was made near where they were

found, since they are made with serpentine rock, and this type of rock is found in the vicinity of the discovery site.

**Dr. *Barry Fell*, President of the *Epigraphic Society***

***US National*, identified the figures as WAKA**

(huacas) in the Quechua language, originating from the culture Pre-Inca megalithic of the aforementioned province of Ecuador and that seem to represent a deity, virgin or mother goddess.



According to Prof ***Barry Fell***,...a fragment of a two-story tablet faces contains a face engraved with the grids already described, the signs corresponding to MA – MA and KU – NE appear and

On the other side, **MAKA**, who claims they are signs that can be read like Mamai Kune Maki, which means Lady in Quechua,

We ask for your help. Mamai, in the time of the Incas was the Royal title of the wife of the Inca king. Professor *Barry Fell* adds :

his report on the stones that *...the Guayanilla collection,*

*Composed of some 800 pieces, it represents the*

*largest find ever obtained from this prehistoric culture*

*pre-Inca, and is the only one that has appeared outside the coasts of*

*South America.* He also indicated that the

stones (which he describes as extraordinary specimens) are authentic since: In 1880 nothing was known about inscriptions analogous engravings on the copper and gold plates found then in Ecuador and which are part of the National Treasure of that country. There were also no known inscriptions engraved in grids, in Ecuador, although in Venezuela as is the case

of the Piedra Cocha del Rio Venado, previously translated, and then in the

Eastern Mediterranean. In 1880 The very existence of the

The culture of the Oriente province of Ecuador was unknown,

that the first reports of the Megaliths and the statuettes

appeared in 1961. Prof. *Ti*ó commented that Although

Only some of the signs have been deciphered, which has been

has been found is of incalculable importance for the

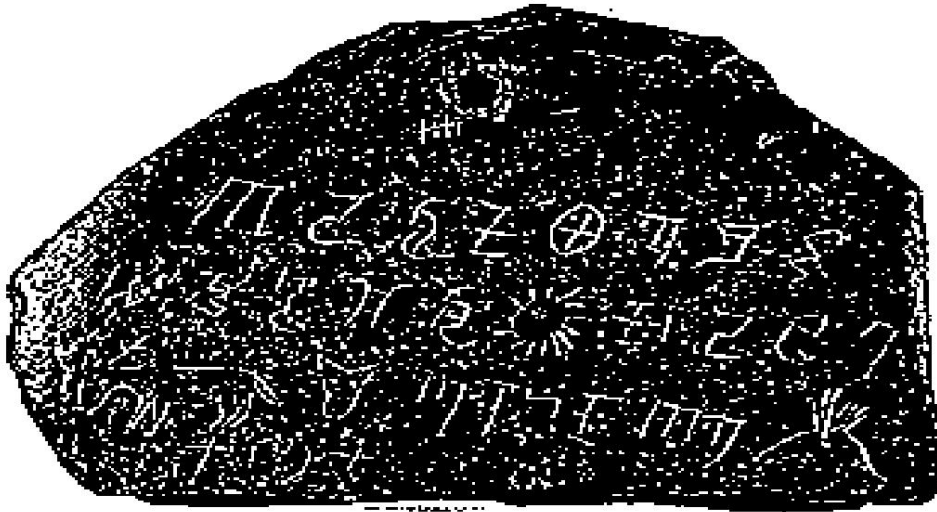
prehistory of Puerto Rico. Dr. *Barry Fell* has worked on a

decoding method to decipher the signs written on the

anthropoglyphs of Father Nazario which has great similarity with

the graphenetic characters of the Petroglyphs of Venezuela.

### 32. VOLCANO STONE INSCRIPTION. OREGON



Phoenician text from Oregon depicting a volcano, a wolf, and deer. (Courtesy: Oregon Historical Society . *Photo: Evan Schneider*)

The Volcano Stone, from Oregon, is a lithic inscription on a 10 cm pectoral pendant collected in the 19th century in the *Newberry National Volcanic Monument Park* of the State of Oregon, south of Washington and north of California, on the coast Pacific: The furrows were scraped with the same technique Amerindian, and the characters include, in addition to the alphabetic ones Phoenicians, some pre-Hebrews, who are also included in

the aforementioned collections of tablets. The text of the Inscription

The Oregon Stone has a short story about a volcano, a

wolf and some deer or stags, was authenticated in the 19th century and in the

present 20th century by specialists from the *Oregon Historical* Museum

*Society*, where it is on permanent display. The most

What is remarkable about this particular inscription was its location, as

which places the Phoenicians on a river on the Pacific coast of

North America. At least until now, there have not been any

published or reported Phoenician inscriptions in the

archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean, which leads one to think that the

Phoenician navigators at some point achieved at least one

coastal navigation through the Beagle Channel and the coast

American Pacific Ocean. Although at least not until now

We do not know any historical records of such navigation, nor

oral traditions that mention it

### 33. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION II LA CANDELARIA



Inscription in Phoenician characters on a stone in La Candelaria, Venezuela, reported by Prof. Bartolomè Tavera Acosta in 1956.

Reading Trivia: DELT-WAU-GUACname

Second Reading: Door-Hook-Sidon

Third Reading: Left Channel of the Delta (Sidon Channel)

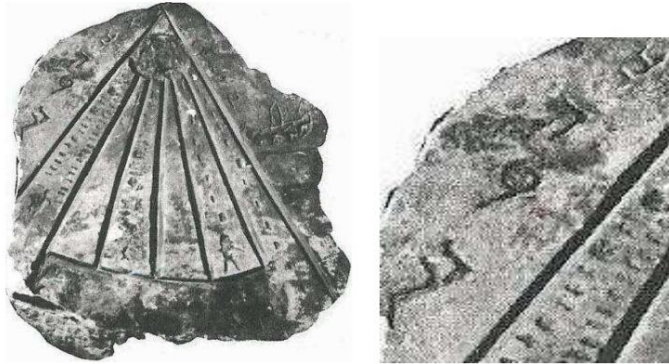
Combinatorial Reading:

DELT-WAU-GUAC Sidonius Canyon )left

Example of a foreign graphic superimposition on an Amerindian petroglyph. The Amerindian petroglyph expresses a name born by hand, whose graphonic reading is *ptaguaca*. To its left, they made a version with the Sidon emblem based on Phoenician graphics, an emblem placed on the map above the Mariusa Channel at the mouth of the Orinoco River, which is the deep natural entrance from the Atlantic. This superimposition indicates which channel should be taken to safely exit the Gulf of Paria without facing the shallow draft and waves of the Atlantic.

Interestingly, the Guac emblem is Phoenician and Cumanagoto, as is its design. It predates the formation of Anacoco Island.

### **34. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION FROM PONTOTOC, OKLAHOMA**



**The Pontotoc Inscription, Red River, Oklahoma, south of**

**Kansas and north Texas, Gulf of Mexico, with tiny**

**Phoenician-Iberian characters were found in Oklahoma, USA.**

**It seems like a summary version of the Nilotic emblem of Athon,**

**decreed by Pharaoh Akenammon, who for the new cult**

**called himself Akenathon. At that time, the followers of the cult**

**ancient emigrated to Sicily, Italy, and also to Iberia, from**

**where this inscription could have come from by sea. But it**

**What stands out is the presence of Phoenician characters among its**

**radiated divisions (see photos). It is a fragment of a tablet.**





### **35. INSCRIPTION OF SANTO TOME DAS LETRAS**

**São Thomé das Letras. The fourth highest city in Brazil (at 1,444 meters) from sea level), located in the mountains of Serra da Mantiqueira,**

**in southern Minas Gerais. The Carimbado Grotto has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since the 19th century.**

**research topic that still attracts professionals and tourists. It is**

**considered a large chasm because the Brazilian army and**

**Even a TV crew went into it and couldn't make it to the end.**

**The origin of the city's name is due to the inscriptions found**

at the entrance to the cave, which the local aborigines did not know about  
origin, alien to their culture, added to other rock marks  
amerindias.



Several Brazilian researchers recognized in these  
Phoenician characters. To get there you have to go through the city  
from Poços to São Thomé das Letras, a journey of about 3  
hours by car.

### 36. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION OF CORVO ISLAND



It was known since the 15th century in Europe and even in the 18th century in the Portuguese South American colony, literature referring to a sculpture found in the Portuguese archipelago of the Azores, in the Atlantic. His story was told by *Damião de Góis Chronica do Prince Dom Joam, Lisbon,* , although the episode narrated It apparently occurred during the reign of *Manuel I.* Navigators Portuguese reported on one of the islands of the archipelago, the most



western one of them called Corvo, *a large sculpture of a man in Arab clothing and without a cap, on top of some mountains... had one of its arms extended towards the west, it is that is, in the direction of the newly discovered lands of the New World.* According to *De Goes*, there would be *inscriptions that have not been been able to decipher* what the figure of Corvo is indicating.



The Corvo Geosculpture shows a bearded profile, wearing a cloak and wings, without a cap, with his left hand pointing west and the other to his side. It has been preserved thanks to the deep grooves that drain rainwater.

The sculpture in question is an *Aria* or *Aboriginal Geo-sculpture*.

The Amerindian concepts of *Aria* and *Ataihuar* vary according to the scale of the work. Due to its immense size, this is an *Aria*,

formed by deep grooves or channels that define the contours of the figure, its cloak and its two arms and even the fingers of his hands. His face, hair and beard, are like rock natural volcanic rock above, shining in the sun. *Damian de Goes Chronicle of Prince Dom Joam, Lisbon,* linked the sculpture of Corvo to some visit of the Phoenician navigators. If The Phoenicians were the authors of the Geosculpture of the Corvo, they must be the authors of the conical mounds that are at the foot of the sculpture. The Portuguese *Diogo de Teive* arrived here in 1451, searching for the island of Seven Cities (*Maguidowich, Op.cit. I. 1-12*). About this sculpture the French archaeologist *Gaffarel (1968,)* says 101) showing *the shape of a person, with one hand indicating the west*. This information was collected from the work *de Faria and Souza (history of the Kingdom of Portugal)* , p. and is also found in another work by *Boid Description of the Azores.* , p. a . It is an Aria or Geosculpture, phenomenon

natural geological excavated manually, compacted by the  
*Aborigines (Prieto, MA Archaeology of the AR)A: Geosculptures,  
in Venezuela and the Archaic Navigation Routes, Rev.MN. 1983).*



O Corvo. Geoglyph-geosculpture at the summit of the island's volcanic caldera. Below: four conical mounds on the edge of the lagoon. And terraced crop fields with walls.

*a large sculpture of a man in Arab clothing and without a cap, in the top of some mountains. One of its arms was extended towards the west, that is, in the direction of the recently discovered lands of the New World (Damian de Goes, 1567,5)*

The story about this Aria appeared again in the epic poem  
of the discovery of the Bahia coast, *José de Santa Rita*  
*Tough Caramuru. Lisbon.* , where that author mentioned the  
referred to sculpture: *where he showed the golden Brazil with his finger,*  
*indicating the place as the country of rich metal. Costa (Brazil,*  
*1896: 33-6 and 57)* also shared the Phoenician presence in  
America. The qualifier of an inscription on said sculpture  
It was due to its aligned letter-like appearance (*Madeira,*  
*Alberto. 1970)* that is, a phenomenon analogous to that already described of the  
*Pedra da Gavea.* What *Durão* expressed is similar to the  
discoveries of large quantities of gold and diamonds in the  
then province of Minas Gerais, neighbor of Rio de Janeiro. The  
The only inscription visible on this sculpture is the one formed by two  
lines of rocks that are indicating the same. It is possible that  
there are epigraphs on some of the mounds at the foot  
of the sculpture, on the outline of the caldera lagoon

volcanic island. *Alfredo Soares Da Costa (pers. comm. 1978)* explains that *the name Corvo was given to him by the first inhabitants of the island to the figure of the man with wings, who rises in Morro dos (omens to the peaks of the island, pointing to the west.* It is about 100 m high. At its foot are four mounds unexplored. It is worth noting the majority of the inscriptions known have been found inside Monticulos. In by virtue of the priority of preserving the scenic appeal tourist area, exploration can be carried out with sensors remote to search for cists, hypogea or other forms of enclosures Aboriginal funerals that may have relevant information.





### 37. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS FROM ALLEGHANI

The report of some Phoenician characters on the western face or skirt  
of the Alleghany Mountains It was initially reported on 10

September 1780 and was made known by *Russell* in 1869.

The rock, partly covered by the river, has 3.30 m exposed

in length by 1.20 m in height, above water level. It is

red color and the flat side where the engraved altarpiece is seen is

leaning over the shore. Those who reported it indicate that it is

Phoenician work. Others attributed it to Chinese or Japanese. *Court of*

*Gebelin* attributes it to the Phoenicians by analogy with the

Inscriptions from Mount Horeb and Sinai, reported by *Kircher*

and by the traveler *Pococke*, and comparing it with the alphabets

Phoenicians known at that time. The altarpiece measures 3.30 x 1.20 m

shows several lines of Phoenician character writing

alphabetical.

### 38. PHOENITIC REGISTRATION OF JAIR E. FERREIRA



Another engraving was found by chance in the State of Minas Gerais.

General. *The Voice of Diamantina*, abr. , p.-9), was

collected in 1970 by Mr. *Jair Emídio Ferreira*, under the

floor of his house in the city of Diamantina, during a

remodeling. It is a rectangular stone tablet with drawings and

Phoenician characters, in low relief. Examined under a microscope

300x the grooves show the same traces of rubbing with

crystal stone scrapers (burins) that present the tablets

amerindias.

### 39. INSCRIPTIONS OF PEDRA DO INGA



Eight kilometers from the town of Ingá, near João Pessoa,  
The capital of Parahíba is La Pedra do Ingá (in Spanish,  
The Ingá Stone). It is a set of petroglyphs  
carved by rubbing into a huge monolith in the shape  
rectangular almost 24 meters long and about 4 meters wide  
height. On the north-facing side is where the  
engravings, which occupy an area of 18 meters in length  
by 1.80 meters in height. It is surrounded by an arid landscape and

is that the symbols have been engraved on granite rock with a depth of up to 3 centimeters, forming furrows of 10 centimeters wide. Due to the rate of deepening of the grooves worked by friction, at a rate of 1/10 mm x 1/10 mm annual, the maximum cross section corresponds to a period of rubbing remarking of 300,000 years, counted until the moment of abandoning its annual rebranding. In the rubbing remarking were used stone scrapers of greater hardness than the carved rock body. The points were re-marked using Paracas or manual rotors sway. The large carved plane is the north face of a surface granite that forms part of a monolithic body of rock previously cut, the largest volume of which is buried. It seems to be part of the upper stele of a monument of large scale, which protrudes from the current level of sediments. My suggestion would be to perform an examination of the form and

**dimensions of the buried rock block, by means of**



**deep penetration waves such as side-looking radar, seismic profiles  
and electric, which allow drawing in 3D the rocky volume and  
know if it has visible structures such as stairs, ramps,  
access tunnels or other architectural elements.**

**Like most South American aboriginal petroglyphs,**

**The designs present are legible graphophonemes in the language  
Maïum, from the Maïam language (Mariche Cumanagoto Taino) of the  
archaic navigators of South America. Many of the graphomena  
presents are well known for their designs in other  
continental petroglyphs. But there are also several there**

designs, some only, that also appear among  
Phoenician characters and could be superimposed. For example:  
In the previous photo, in the lower right box, a  
groove carved with a character written in the shape of an airplane. The  
We have already seen the same design among the copied inscriptions.  
since 1515 that appear in the *manuscript* and its carving  
It looks like it's newer than the rest. Also,  
An anthropomorphic figure with an arm appears to his right  
raised as if indicating the same, a quality that is unusual in  
Amerindian petroglyphs. Graphonemes have many  
family names and commemorative numeral expressions.  
Many of these, in Venezuela, are isolated stones and not  
with such a degree of design density per unit area.



#### 40. REGISTRATION OF THE ISLAND TREE SANTA CATARINA

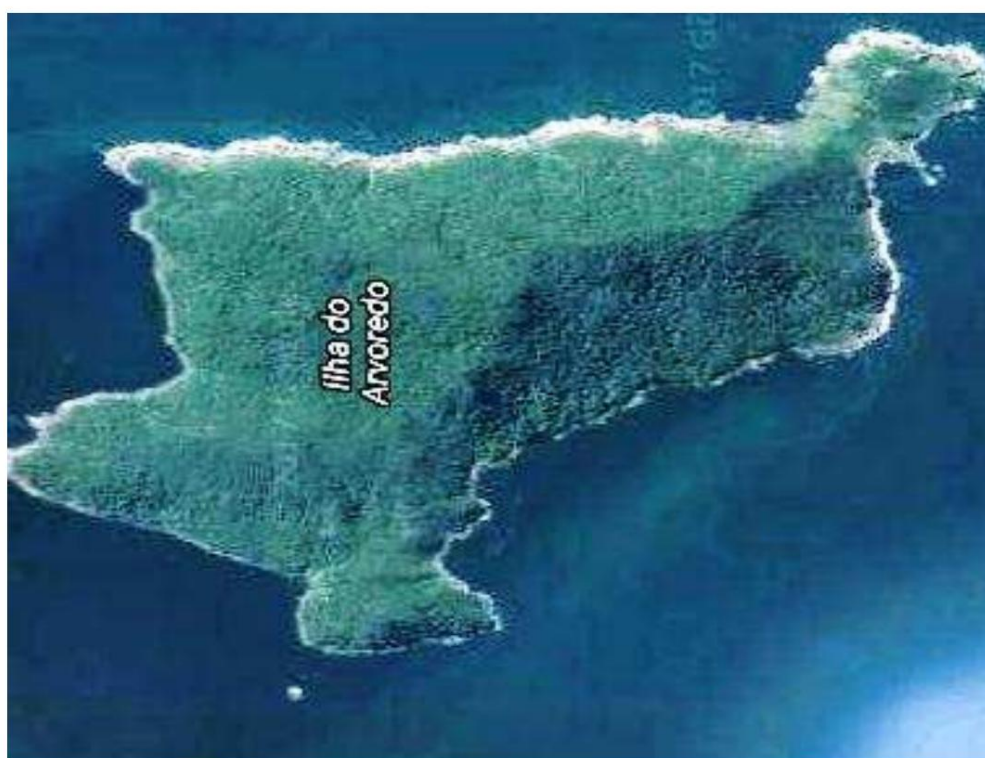


*Jean-Baptiste Debret* (1768-1848), between the years 1826-1831,

I traveled several times through Brazilian lands, making numerous drawings and watercolors, which would serve so that upon returning to Europe, published between 1834 and 1839, his famous work *"Picturesque Journey and Historic Brazil"*. In one of those watercolors of extraordinary quality by the way, it presents a view of the "Ilha de Arvoredo", From an islet actually in front of Arvoredo Island, located to the north from the island of Santa Catarina, in which they stand out at the top of a large rock, some large characters on the stone. Under the image, a reading of them is placed and below it has the



**Title of the drawing: "*Inscription Du Rocher Dos Arvoredos (des Buissons)*", an inscription that is on top of the rock in front of the island of Arvoredo. When it was published it was identified as a Phoenician script.**



Ilha do Arvoredo and the Islet of Inscription terrace of a submerged basement

**The characters copied by are part of the larger set of characters from the collections of Amerindian tablets. This a case similar to the aforementioned Pedra da Gavea, presents a phenomenon described as a visual association between**

a line of archeoglyphic rock patterns from a basement

submerged in the sea and its reading in Phoenician characters.



The inscription features 6 characters of multi-language writing.

collections of stone tablets and ceramics originating from the

American continent. Four of these are also found in

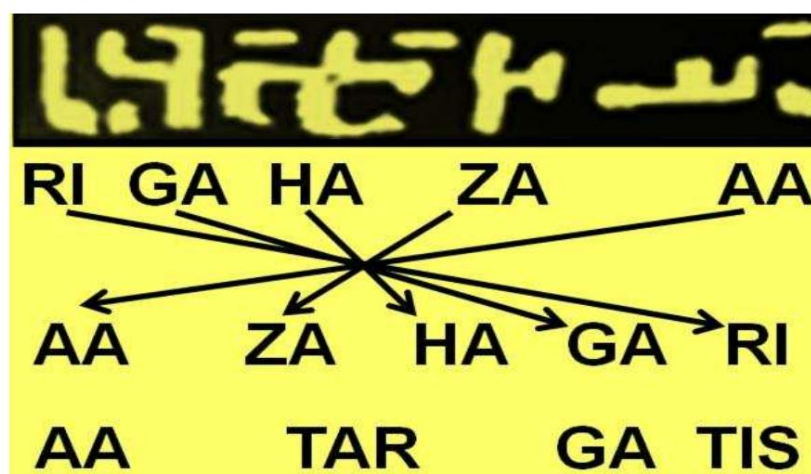
Phoenician and dynastic Egyptian scriptures among others.

## 41. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION IN GEORGIA



In the ancient settlement of Gracliani, in Georgia, from a Beginning in the 1960s, inscriptions similar to this appeared the written ones, on tablets from the collections found in Monticulos prehistoric Georgia, South, Central and North America. Those characters are similar to those of the other tablet collections already mentioned as those of the Hyperborea Complex. But of a larger size because they form the riser of a step of an altar consecrated to the goddess of fertility (Atargatis) **LHTEH** The excavated complex is part of

an Aboriginal Mound. The inscriptions on the two altars of the Temple (Astarte-Atargatis) are well preserved. The settlement was discovered during excavations prior to the construction of a road. A Pintadera whose style seems to be from the 4th century BC is of a design that before had been found in Hyperborea, and in the pintaderas South American, with a triangular grid as the surface of the pine cone of a pine or fir, as well as Phoenician stone mills of the Tori typology in the Andalusian style (*Prieto, MA Archaeology of the TOR* ),,)),),IV). Its Phoenician-Ethiopic script reads as follows:



**This inscription combines the Ethiopic-Phoenician syllabaries. It reads right to left: ATARGATIS, Phoenician goddess of fertility.**

**In this center they ground the wheat to make the flour used for kneading bread. Excavations through 10 layers or strata**

**In the settlement they have indicated that it was inhabited without interruption for 300,000 years, according to archaeologists of the *Tbilisi State University*. Excavations carried out on the**

**eastern slope revealed a necropolis that confirmed that the**

**The site had been occupied since the Middle Pleistocene, until late Hellenistic period. It has a core consisting of three**

**main rooms and three others for storage, which are**

**dates back to around 450 BC - 350 BC, was discovered in the**

**western part of the lower terrace of the Mound on which**

**the complex is located. Burials of**

**various historical periods on the western slope of the**

**southern slope of the Mound.**





***Tubastraea coccinea*. Red tube coral or Red Cave Chalice.**



## 42. PHOENICIAN AND ROMAN COINS IN VENEZUELA



The Bajo Grande de Tucacas is a flat rocky block covered by the sea that appears at about 18 meters deep to the East from the keys of the Gulf of Cuare. *Eduardo* was fishing there. *Romero* with his harpoon at the beginning of the year 50, when he saw many small stones on the flat rock and among these one formed by small round objects like discs called his attention. It was a small handful of calcified coins. The He thought they must be morocotas and kept it, but a



A numismatist from Caracas informed him that the five were coins Canaanite Phoenicians 4th century BC whose examples he showed him in a catalog, and immediately bought them for processing.

son *E. Romero Merino*, co-founder of Cesusibo (USB, 1972)

He described the coins still embedded in the gastropod filter-feeding *Dendropoma gregaria*. They were identified in guides (*US Coin Digest*, *BMC*, *SEAR GREEK y SPINK & SONS Numismatic Circular*). Another group of coins without any relation to

The above was found at the end of the 19th century on the coast Northeastern Venezuela in Cubagua. There was found a clay container, inside which were found

ancient coins. Almost all of these coins are part of a calcified mass of Roman coins with the face of Caesar

Augustus around the year 350 AD Later these coins, for a total of around 6,000 pieces, during the government of General Marcos Perez Jimenez were

acquired by *Berkley Lewis*, military attaché at the Embassy  
of the United States in Venezuela, official who arrived in Caracas  
shortly after the Second World War. After having  
After leaving the Venezuelan embassy, *Lewis* worked at the *Smithsonian  
Institution*, in Washington DC. They identified them in guides (*US  
Coin Digest*, *BMC*, *SEAR GREEK* y *SPINK & SONS Numismatic  
Circular*). It was at this time that he showed the coins brought  
from Venezuela to his friend *Mendel L. Peterson*, commander of the  
US Navy, underwater archaeologist and Director of the Museum of  
History of the American Armed Forces in  
*Smithsonian Institution*. *Mendel L. Peterson*, in a  
Correspondence, dated May 7, 1968, sent to *Paul J. Willis*  
He reported that he was still investigating Roman coins.  
found in Venezuela and that at the end of his investigation he was going to  
to publish the report that is in the *Smithsonian*. In that letter,  
He adds that they were coins that were severely affected by marine corrosion.

and therefore difficult to identify, but even so, it specifies that the  
Most of them are Roman and in the lot, two were also identified  
Moorish coins, one of which was Hispano-Moorish from the  
8th century. Many duplicate coins were found,  
ruling out the possibility that it could be a collection  
lost or hidden, after the arrival of Columbus. A  
numismatic collection is formed with unique pieces for each  
model and therefore the presence of numerous repeats  
suggests that they were the possession of someone who arrived among the islands  
Venezuelan Cubagua and Margarita around the 8th century. Although  
These coins are Roman, two Moorish coins or  
Ottoman, from the 8th century, indicate the shipwreck or arrival at  
Venezuela from a ship in the 8th or 9th century. In short: between  
6,000 coins, all of them Roman, 4th century, and only two are from the  
9th century. For this reason these coins were also studied by the  
Prof. *Cyrus Herzl Gordon* the archaeologist and professor

American from Massachusetts, specializing in epigraphy and profound knowledge of the Palestinian, Hebrew, and Egyptian peoples and Turkey. Due to the presence of Moorish coins, Prof. *Gordon* thinks they came from a Moorish ship that arrived in Venezuela in the 9th century with the coins hidden in a vessel. As testimony I provide the information contained in a work written by *Ali al-Mas'udi*, a historian and geographer born in Baghdad around the year 895. *Al Mas'udi* wrote more than 20 works, which dealt mainly with the Islamic religion, of history and geography. Among these, a monumental work, in thirty volumes that in Spanish would be *The Historical Annals*, that collected the human knowledge of its time. Around the year In 940 he wrote a work entitled *The Gold Fields and Mines of jewels*, which mentions a young man named *Khashkhÿsh ibn Sa`ÿd ibn Aswad* was born in Bayyÿna, present-day Pechina, in the province of Almería, in Andalusia, southern Spain.

***Khashkhÿsh***, continues Prof. ***Gordon***, was an admiral of ***Al-Andalus*** and according to historian ***Ali al-Mas'udi***, starting From Delba, current Port of Palos de la Frontera, crossed the Atlantic in 889 AD, discovering a new land: ***Ard Mariola*** and returned with a shipment of valuable treasures.



In his work he included a map of the world as known until then. This world map shows ***Ard Mariola***, the land unknown that corresponds to South America which on the map It is seen near the African coast. The voyage of the marine ***Khashkhÿsh***, according to archaeologist Prof. ***Cyrus Herzl Gordon***, could have been ***Khashkhÿsh***, or someone from his crew who arrived in Venezuela, lost at sea

the coins, without the knowledge of *Khashkhÿsh*, who returned to his land and did not mention anything about it. These coins would be found centuries later by pearl divers

Margarita, remaining in the care of a family. In 1955 the divers *Gonzalo* and *Fernando Rodriguez del Villar*, together with *Marcelino Rodriguez*, they did not find the supposed wreck, because that the site where the ancient divers had found the coins, is one of the twenty-one Pearl Oysters of Cubagua, called *The Kitchen*:

*(From )nsula Rica to Cubagua. Rev. Estampas No. 1363. El Universal Newspaper. Sunday, November 18, 1979. pg. 30-36). (This was New Cadiz) Elite Magazine No. 2827. November 30, 1979, pg.47-49). (Nueva Cadiz de Cubagua. Lineas Magazine. No. 273. January 1980. pg. 10-15). (Los Pilones: Submerged vestiges of ancient prehistoric stilt settlements in Venezuela. Estampas Magazine. El Universal Newspaper, No. 1388. May 11, 1980. Pg. 20-25). Underwater Archaeology Los Pilones: a key to the identification and study of ancient stilt settlements covered by the sea. Taller Magazine No. 2. Miguel Coronado (edit). Faculty of Architecture UCV. 1978). The Mysteries of Cubagua National Mechanical Magazine. Janis Kleinbergs V. GaismaEdit. Dec. 1980, pp. 21-28.)*

Among all the Pearl Oysters of Cubagua, only in this called The Kitchen, numerous clay vessels were found

empty or with sediment. Only one of the vessels had the  
coins, indicating that the coins were hidden inside  
from a vessel of oil, wine or some other liquid. In the cave El  
Naranjo, south of Matanzas, in the western part of the island, in  
In the 1950s, the skeleton of a non-Aboriginal man was discovered,  
who had suffered from leprosy. This man, according to recent  
analysis C14 died in the 9th century. Until the arrival of the Europeans  
This disease was unknown in America. The trip to America  
which *Ali al-Mas'udi* speaks about fits with that death by Leprosy in  
Cuba. One hypothesis is that the Arab traveler *Khashkhÿsh* left the  
sick or died in Cuba and then continued to Venezuela,  
where, as a quarantine to prevent contagion, the  
vessels of food, wine and oil, were thrown into the sea there in  
the 9th century without knowing that coins were inside. According to the  
Margarita tradition narrated by *Jose Vazquez (pers. comm.,*  
*1974)* native of Laguna de Raya, a tradition preserved by the



pearl divers who used Siebe diving suits, a diver from Cubagua located the coins less than 10 meters away depth, in the oyster called La Cocina due to the quantity of clay pots that were there. In just one of the vessels was the mass of the 6 thousand coins. After so many For centuries the coins had reacted chemically merging into a mass. They had to be chemically treated.

Professor *Hellmuth Straka* says that Columbus wrote in his letters that on Monday, October 21, 1492, he saw a mosque on the summit from a mountain, when his ship was sailing northeast of Cuba, near Jibara. Ruins of Mosques and Minarets with inscriptions of verses from the Quran have indeed been discovered in Cuba and other places like Mexico, Texas and Nevada. Another important aspect, confirmed by the contacts with the American continent before Columbus's voyages, it is due to the cultivation, in southern Spain, of a plant originating from

America, as is Corn, then called Turkish Grain

(Turk Corn) and attributed to the Phoenicians. Prof. *Straka* through

of documents from his library at Puente Carlos III in El

Pantheon, mentioned in their articles (*Rev. Mecanica Nacional*

1973-1978), notes that Muslims traded with the

Native Americans in a friendly manner. According to *Ali al-Mas'udi*,

*Khashkhÿsh* set sail for *Mariola* (South America) leaving the

Puerto de Palos de la Frontera, the same port from where

Christopher Columbus would set sail with his three caravels in 1492. Before

of Columbus's voyages, says *I. Maguidovich* (*history of the*

*Conquest and Population of Latin America* Ed. Mir. Moscow,

the idea that beyond the ocean there was another continent, had been

widely spread since previous centuries; for example,

maps of Admiral *Piri Reis* and that of *Enricus Martellus* from the year

1489, three years before Columbus's first voyage, already show the

continent and even rivers, such as the Orinoco; also in the

**Andreas Walsperger's world map from 1448 shows the continent beyond the ocean. On *Enricus*'s map *Martellus* of 1489 shows the rivers of South America from north to South: Orinoco; Amazon; Tocantins; San Francisco; Paraná; Paraguay; Negro; Colorado; and a Cananea River at the latitude of River Plate. On *Andreas Walsperger*'s world map of the In the year 1448 a continent appears beyond the ocean, drawn in the right of the Asian continent. A map of The *Stiftsbibliothek of Zeitz* from 1470, has the continent American united with Asia. This map shows also the silhouette of Australia and New Guinea. *Christopher Columbus*, He certainly knew *Paolo*'s studies and map. *Toscanelli* who had sent them. *Toscanelli* in a letter, dated July 25, 1474, sent to *Fernández Martínez*, Canon of Lisbon, a relative of the kings of Portugal, wrote How to reach the Indies by an expeditious route, from the Canary Islands**

to Brazil (then considered an island and attached a map)  
which he then also sent to Columbus, which shows the coast of  
Mexico. *Toscanelli* sent him the map and told him about the  
numerous sailors who had sailed on those coasts  
opposite sides of the Ocean (*Straka, H. op.cit. 1977*). So the  
origin of the Phoenician coins found by *Romero* no  
It is related to those found in Margarita. The coins  
Phoenician statues found in 1950, are reproduced in the catalogues  
international Numismatics since at least 1958. They are  
Phoenician coins of common use, authentic and not repeated, which  
They circulated in the Mediterranean from the 20th to the 12th century BC.  
It is evident that they fell from some boat along with the  
stones, so it is estimated that they had been hidden by  
some Phoenician crew member in a Bilge, which was evacuated from  
its usual ballast of stones, to load the Cochano gold there.  
The reason they appeared there, and not somewhere else, was due to the

proximity to the coast and the relatively calm sea. They were approaching the coast and began to make space in the Bilge, throwing stones into the water, to load the pig.



*Lophogorgia violacea*, deep-water gorgonaceous coral. Central Atlantic (photo Maygift).

When Eduardo Romero arrived at the Bajo Grande de Tucacas in 1950, the small stones he saw on the flat rock were bilge stones that had been thrown into the sea due to proximity with a pig collection area, probably the river Yaracuy or perhaps the Cuare River, both gold-bearing.

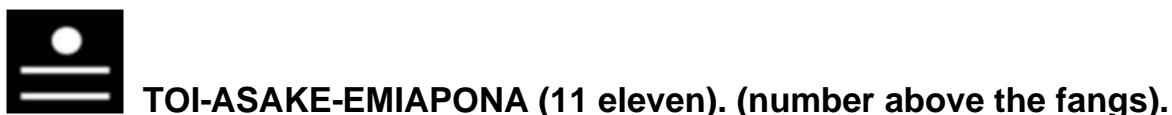
## 42. PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTIONS OF FLORA VISTA



At the end of 1909 a young boy from the rural town of Flora Vista, in New Mexico, according to local tradition called *Jose Ramirez*, He was playing and hid from his classmates in a hollow in the Animas River, which turned out to be a huaca, where found two stone tablets, pectoral pendants, used for to roll thread or fine rope, with incised figures of various shapes animals. One is the extinct Proboscidean TEHWANI (*Mammuthus imperator*) one of the South American species of the Pleistocene Early with its long, curved fenders and short ears formed by a Phoenician glyph. In the local press, teachers



declarants attributed to him some      years old. Its  
profile is similar to that of the Tewani rock (TEH-GUANI) of Caño  
Itiniguini, in Guarequena territory of the Amazon territory in  
Venezuela. The key is to translate the Phoenician characters:



The inscription has the outstanding quality of combining characters from the  
Phoenician writing forming South American and Amerindian expressions  
Mayan. Today it is common to see the application of alphabetic characters to very  
various languages, including Japanese and Simplified Chinese. When



We see a Phoenician inscription with Ethiopian characters or another with properly Amerindian characters, from the petroglyphs, we understand that these alphabetic characters were used in an analogous way, to give graphic form to exchange languages, such as Ethiopian, Sumerian and Tupi. This explains why Phoenician epigraphic inscriptions include characters from other scriptures, such as Canaanite, Aramaic, Paleo-Arabic, and Paleo-Hebrew, in addition to characters typical of South American petroglyphs, and that also identify the geographical name of the site where they are located.



## **Phoenicians, American Indians and the AM Di+ Genome**

**Now it is time to determine the genetic origin of the Phoenicians.**

**In Biology, especially in Zoological Taxonomy, the concept from Species (from Latin *species*), or more exactly Species Biological, is the concept of the basic unit of classification Biological. A single genus presents several species, which can potentially reproduce with each other.**

***Homo amerindius* and *Homo sapiens* : A definition of Species,**

**includes the specific collection of a set of Characters**

**Distinctive, external and internal, that allow to differentiate between**

**one and other species of the same genus: their Size and Weight,**

**Its Geographic Distribution, the type of Habitat, its Niche**

**Ecological and finally the specific characteristics of its**

**shelters, nests or habitable structures that it builds. *The***

***Stripe-breasted Flycatcher Miophobus fasciatus* and its growth process**

***Nesting. Rev. Natura. Prieto, MA, 1980).*** And therefore the  
Native American constructions are a character  
Distinctive of its species ***The Architectural Order in the  
Aboriginal Constructions of Venezuela and South America. Prieto,  
MA, 1980).*** There are species that are confined to niches, while  
that others find communal ways to expand by creating their own  
new Habitat structures, and they are the species that endure,  
That happened with *Homo amerindius*. Among the CHARACTERS  
EXTERNAL DISTINCTIVES highlight the natural *external protrusion of the  
muscles of the thorax and limbs*, non-existent in *H. sapiens*, the  
*ranges of skin texture and coloration* around the color of the  
Iron oxide, *straight black hair*, relative absence of hair,  
the *dominant skull shapes*, and the *external muscular design*.  
The South American Amerindian populations of *Homo  
Amerindians*, generally present a set of several  
*Hundreds of facial physiognomies*, which do not appear in the

typical of *H. sapiens*. This may be the largest set of distinctive external characteristics. It is worth noting that the facial features typical of *Homo sapiens* do not appear either among the Amerindians. Among the INTERNAL DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS of the *Homo amerindius*, highlights a set of many characters distinctive features present in the blood, in red blood cells and mainly in the Chromosomes. In the work of A. Arnaiz-Villena, J. Moscoso, J.I. Serrano-Vela, and J. Martinez-Laso and in the works of A. Carracedo Alvarez (16) these authors studied the North, Meso and South America: the *Amerindian HLA gene profile South Americans* compared to other populations around the world world. In particular, they studied the Seri, Mixe, Mixtecos, Zapotecs, Guarani, Lakota, Sioux, Mazatecos, Teenekos, Mayans, Kogi, Arsario, Arawaks, Wayuu, Cayapa, Lamas, Aymaraes, Quechuas, Terena, Xavantes, Toba Pilagá, Matacos, Wichi, and Toba. Carracedo compared Gal genes with Tuareg and

**Amerindians, obtaining results definitely**

**convergent. Its objectives were as follows: 1)**

**Determine HLA class I (A and B) and class II (DRB1 and DQB1)**

**quasi-specific in Amerindian alleles (or more**

**properly allelic; hereinafter referred to as "alleles"**

**simplicity) by using DNA sequencing and**

**serology; and 2) Compare the HLA profile of Amerindians**

**other alleged First Native Americans (Na-Deney**

**Eskimos-Aleuts) and other populations around the world**

**to clarify the settlement of America and the origins of the**

**Amerindians. The Alleles: (from the Greek allelon = "one another",**

**reciprocally) are alternative forms of a gene, it is inherited**

**separately from each parent (e.g. at the locus for hair color)**

**eyes there may be one allele for blue eyes or one for eyes**

**blacks). One or more alternative states of a gene. The**

**Haploid (from the Greek haploos = simple, ploion = ship):**

refer to a Cell that contains only one member of each homologous chromosome (haploid number =  $n$ ). At fertilization, two haploid gametes fuse to form a single cell with a diploid (as opposed to  $2n$ ) number of chromosomes.

These authors determined that while it is observed that *in all other global human populations, there is a gradient of kinship*, which is generally concordant With geographical proximity or distance, *the Amerindians are situated apart from everyone. That is, apart from the other human species.*

The human group involved is basically the *Mayans and their Caribbean ancestors, the Archaic Navigators of South America.*

This main conclusion has been based on the study of 14,968 HLA chromosomes from around the world and in statistical analysis using the "Neighbour Joining" method (16). The conclusion immediate, derived from the absence of kinship with the rest of the human species, that is to say: the fact that the Amerindians

cannot be considered descendants of other species

humans, clearly identifies them as a *Human Species*

*Aside.* It's hard to imagine how they managed to be invisible.

the obvious for so long. *Homo sapiens*, according to very

different researchers, appeared according to some among 160, according to

others between 130 and more recently it was calibrated at 110 thousand years

before the present. Archaeological evidence, as early as

1968, made it clear that Aboriginal populations

South Americans, there were already more than 360,000 on the continent

years before the present. Today we know that they were here in the

Beginning of the Pleistocene during the ascent of the Sierra Nevada de

Merida. The Diego Antigen System of the Amerindians (or group

blood Diego) is composed of 21 blood factors or

antigens carried on the Band 3 glycoprotein, also

known as anion exchanger 1 (AE1). Antigens are

inherited through several alleles of the SLC4A1 gene (Family



solute carrier 4), located on human chromosomes 17. The Glycoprotein AE1 is expressed only in red blood cells and, in the form abbreviated, in some cells in the kidney. *Diego* 's name comes from the first child with premature death, in being investigated by the IVIC team, led by Dr. *Miguel Layrisse*. The Diego antigen is quite common in Pueblos Indigenous people in very high percentages of their populations (in Central and South America). It reaches 100% among the Guaica Sanema Yanomami of the Venezuelan Amazon and among the Guarao del Rio Orinoco. About 60% of the Mayan Aborigines of Mesoamerica and also in much smaller percentages in populations East Asians and Europeans always from the coasts, but very rare or absent in other populations, numerically they are intuit that the less widespread one is a descendant of the other. It is say: the Diego-Asians, Diego-Europeans and Diego-Africans, as well like the Diego-Indo Pacificos, they have to be descendants of

those that show percentages of the factor in 100% of their populations, that is, the Diego-South Americans and in particular Venezuelans: the Guaica Sanema Yanomami of the Amazon Venezuelan and among the Guarao of the Orinoco River (Mariche-Cumanagotos: the Archaic Navigators of the Canoes). The Diego system is named after a couple of guys, Diego a (Di a) and Diego b (Di b), which differ by one amino acid in the AE1 glycoprotein, corresponding to a difference in the nucleotide sequence of the SLC4A1 gene. Di b is ubiquitous in all populations that have been tested for it, while Di 0 common to has been found only in the indigenous peoples of the Americas (in Central and South America) and some East Asians and in people with some ancestors of those groups. People who are heterozygous for both alleles produce both antigens. No individual has been proven not to produce one, or both, of the two antigens.

Anti-Di a (the antibody to Di a) its absence can cause severe hemolytic disease of the newborn and severe reaction to transfusion. Anti-Di b generally causes more reactions mild. Its discovery was due to a team of researchers Venezuelans in 1956, led by *Miguel Layrisse* who They named it *Factor Diego* in memory of the first baby they studied, called Diego. Wright's blood system is otro par de tipos, Wright a (Wra) y Wright b (Wr b), also differing by an amino acid in the glycoprotein AE1 and a nucleotide in the SLC4A1 gene. WRa always expresses antigens, but the antibody reaction of Wr b depends on a variation in the structure of glycophorin A, which binds with Wrb. Anti-Wr a can also cause severe disease hemolytic anemia of the newborn and severe transfusion reaction. Anti-Wrb is very rare, and little information is available. Seventeen other rare blood types are included in the

**Diego antigen system, as produced by mutations**

**in the SLC4A1 gene. These include Waldner (Wda),**

**Redelberger (Rba), Guerrero (WARR), ELO, Wulfsberg (Wu),**

**bishop (Bpa), Moen (Moa), Hughes (Hua), van Vugt (Vga), Swann**

**(Swa), Bowyer (proa), NFLD, Nunhart (Jna), Crepe, Traversu**

**(Tra), Froese (Fra) and SW1 types. Samples from native groups of**

**Guyana, Venezuela, have 100% of the Diego Di a+ factor.**

**On the other hand, the Samples of the groups in Guatemala and Mexico**

**They have 20% to 22% Di a+ which expresses a genetic influence**

**from Venezuela. Samples of native groups**

**Americans in the United States and First Nations**

**groups in Canada have 4% to 11% Say a+ which expresses a**

**genetic influence coming from Venezuela. Although the**

**Diego a+ incidence is relatively high in Eskimos**

**Siberians and Aleut people, with contact evident**

**South American with those. The incidence of the Diego a+ antigen**

in the small towns of the Aleutian Islands and  
of the Kamchatka Peninsula is comparable to the levels of  
South America, which shows its South American origin (See  
Underwater Archaeology of Yonaguni Jima. Yaeyama Ryukyus  
Islands. Southern Japan Sea). However, the Diego antigen is not  
has been found in the Inuit of Canada which shows that they do not  
There may have been a wave of land migration from  
Asia through Canada from North to South, as postulated by *Paul  
Rivet and Andre-Leroi Gourhan (1946)* whose hypothesis on the  
possible Asian origin of the Amerindians, did not consider for  
nothing to Kamchatka and the Aleutians. The migration, in the  
canoes, came by sea, along the coasts from the South. As soon as  
a Distinctive Internal Characters of the Amerindian man (*homo  
amerindius*), *this is also characterized by an almost complete absence  
total blood group B*, when paradoxically in Asia it is  
They give the highest percentage rates of group B in the world, which

which clearly indicates that there was no Asian origin of the

Meso and South Americans. On the other hand, *the Meso and South American Amerindians*

*South Americans are characterized by a shortage of group A, which*

appears somewhat more present in North American Amerindians.

*The blood factor MN is more abundant or frequent in the*

*Amerindians than in any other human group.* The type of

MN blood, which is a different blood antigen: M and N, or the

MN blood type. Many South Americans of Amerindian blood

They have haplogroup R1b. *Pigmentation is another characteristic.*

*distinctive of the Amerindians.* Eumelanin is the well-known

dark pigment (Iron Oxide Color) to which it is usually referred

When people talk about dark or wheat-colored skin, they commonly

called "melanin". It is found in skin, eyes and hair, it is the

melanin is the most abundant and has two varieties, black and brown.

People usually refer to dark-skinned individuals

generally as black without understanding that they are heirs of

genetic characteristics of Amerindian origin. These dark skins  
They appear among the Uro of Lake Titicaca, among the Tuareg and  
Imazighen of North Africa as well as the Egyptians and the Ainu.

In other words: there are 4 tonal or chromatic variants  
in the skin, eyes and hair of different varieties of *H.*

*Amerindians*, whether African, European or Asian and Pacific. Those

Dark are shades around Iron Oxide red, different from

the bluish tones around the black typical of the species

from central Africa. The Yanomami, Guaraos faces,

Guarequenas, Apaches, Dakota Crow Crow Sioux, Eskimos,

Hurons, Chiracaguas, Cheyennes, Mapuches, Aztecs, Mayans,

Charruas, Guaranies, Timoto Cuicas, people of the tribes of the

Mariches and Cumanagotos, such as the Guaiquery, Cariña Chaimas

and Tagares. What they have in common is that they are deeply

relatives. We see some of these faces every day in the

office, on the beach, in the market, at school or high school, in the



university, in short. Researchers, in order to identify  
Certainly a species, or its kin, is not enough to use  
these physiognomies and apply molecular techniques, such as  
based on DNA similarity. Incidentally, a Venezuelan  
relative of the Uallù, Humberto Fernandez Moran, was the one who  
invented the diamond blade which made it possible to cut a  
human cell and extract the Chromosomes from the Nucleus in order to  
observe the characteristics of the Genome. The antiquity of the genus  
Homo is estimated to be 2.5 million years old (*Homo habilis/Homo  
rudolfensis*). In South America, *Homo amerindius* appears as if  
would have been another hominid, his own hominid. *Homo  
sapiens* appeared just 160 to 110,000 years ago.  
Africa and the Caucasus. It has no genetic relationship with the  
*H. amerindius*. In that short span of 110 thousand years of existence  
It was enough to evolve from the caveman bands  
Until the nuclear and space age, of course, it was quite easy for him,

because from the beginning he had access to the products  
cultural and knowledge that he copied from *Homo Amerindius* who  
acquired them over the course of 2 million years. Naturally, the  
Readers may be wondering where the Phoenicians come in.  
in this story. Well: the Archaic Amerindian Navigators  
They had arrived in Mexico in their canoes, sailing along the coast,  
and their footprints on petrified volcanic dust were dated  
like the first Aztecs 1,300,000 BP. (*Dr. Silvia Gonzalez*).  
They didn't stop there. Some left by land towards Las  
Labradas Sinaloa, from where they began their spread to  
the Pacific islands. But others circled the Gulf of Mexico and  
They founded Mayami (today Miami) where they left a great  
Calendar similar to the South American ChichCarup made of  
pebbles, embedded in the ground in a place that today  
corresponds to a plot of land on Collins Avenue in Miami. These  
Canoe sailors continued to spread throughout the

coast until reaching the North Atlantic. They made their petroglyphs with grid-like shape on Champ Island (Arctic) and from Scandinavia. They arrived in Iberia, where they made their petroglyphs in Campo Lameiro. Not finding a substitute for the Ceibas to make his large canoes (Monoxilas canoes) developed another way constructive, creating the idea of a structural framework like the that tightens the sealskin of the Kayak, but they applied it in a different way, by tying together worked and interlocking boards like hull finish. This is how they appeared during their propagation early Celtic helmets, origin of the Norman Skeid ships, and their similar Phoenician Hippoi ships, with which they entered the Mediterranean. They then developed with that same technology, larger ships, the Gaulos for cargo, and the Scorpions for towing and of defense. Their descendants were the Gal Phoenicians, the Gal (Celts) and the Tuareg (Moors). Because these have the same AMDi+ genome already described. Those originating from Central Africa,

**(as Prof. *Runuku Rashidi explains*) they bought fish from them,**

**and they called them Machoapii (people of the sea), so did the**

**In the Canary Islands they called them Guanchoa (the Guanches) and their name is still**

**in Venezuela People of the Sea: Paraguachoa. When the**

**Phoenicians, their descendants Orientalids, came out of the**

**Mediterranean, they already had the best ships, because they were the**

**evolution of those first sailors. They no longer needed**

**sailing along the coasts doing cabotage. Now they moved**

**in a straight line, across the ocean. This technological level**

**They already had when their AM Di+ relatives from the Nile began to**

**to build the pyramids of Giza (7000 BP). They were their sailors. Their**

**captains and their fleets. They arrived at the city of Isla de**

**Tartessos, west of Cadiz, when it was on the**

**waves between 11,000 and 8500 BP. But what happens with their record**

**is that its history only began to be written from the**

**time of Apollonius of Rhodes and Homer (750 BC) who**

They were called Cinesians, Phaeacians, Sidonians and Tyrians. To have a notion about the Archaeological chronology of Aatlan (the Land of the Aat) and the Archaic Amerindian Navigators. A study of the Genome about the disappeared Phoenician people, who have published by a group of genetics experts in the latest issue from the American scientific journal *American Journal of Genetics Studies* was conducted by *the Genographic Project*, a joint collaboration project between *National Geographic* and the IBM corporation, which also had the support of *Waitts Family Foundation*. The panel of experts concluded that Phoenicians not only left their historical and cultural mark on the peoples who today live on both banks of the river basin Mediterranean, but also through trade and migrations left their genetic mark that spread to others regions of the world. The project strategy was to collect samples of genetic material that were reliable and could be

related as belonging to the Phoenician people. For this, no  
They only used samples from deposits  
archaeological sites from different periods throughout the thousands  
years in which its civilization and hegemony developed  
Mediterranean. Scientists also applied new methods  
of analysis to detect genetic influences in historical ones  
population migrations that served for a better  
understanding of human mobility and migration throughout the world  
over time. Scientists collected samples of the  
male Y chromosome, among 1330 adult males who  
They currently live in 6 places where in the past  
Phoenician settlements and colonies were established. Each  
Participants had to belong to families that carried out their  
minimum, 3 generations residing in the same place. The 6  
The places selected for the study are located in  
Cyprus, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.

The samples obtained from this group were added and contrasted with another 6,000 samples obtained in Lebanon and 56 other locations around the Mediterranean that had already been used in other genetic studies. Subsequently, all the data were compared with those of nearby towns that have conducted similar genetic studies but did not have relationship or link with Phoenician settlements. As a result of the study, Scientists discovered that there was a genetic pattern associated with the Phoenician people, whose features could be differentiated from other historical migrations in the region such as such as: Stone Age farmers, Greek settlers, or the Hebrew Diaspora. The particularities associated with the Phoenician settlements and colonies allowed it to be possible identify a genetic pattern associated with the Phoenician people, which It is characterized by the transmission through the paternal line of a *variation of the Y chromosome* among all of their descendants. By



For this reason, this genetic discovery has allowed us to reach the conclusion that in every classroom or school hall between Cyprus and In Tunisia there is at least one school-age child who can be direct descendant of the Phoenicians. They have also found that, 1 in every 17 adult males in today's countries from North Africa or Southern Europe are descendants direct descendants of some Phoenician due to this genetic characteristic. This genetic characteristic is found on Chromosome No. 17 of the Amerindians (*Homo amerindius*), which leads to the conclusion already expressed in this report: the first *Phoenicians* They were descendants of the *Amerindian Archaic Navigators*, and therefore For this reason, they appear painted on board their ships in the friezes Egyptian funerals with the classic ethnic appearance of the Amerindians. The first Phoenicians, coming from the Atlantic, They built their temples of Herakles in the circle of Gibraltar and then entered the Mediterranean, arriving only late

to its eastern coast (38th century BC) where they created several colonies where various Semitic ethnic groups would settle as background to the populations of Canaan. These continental Semitic populations were representatives of *H. sapiens* and did not have a naval culture. The Phoenicians provided them its ancient written characters, with which the development of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic writing. With these, many more centuries Later they would begin to write traditions about the Phoenicians. A fundamental characteristic of Phoenician culture was the total secret of their activities; they only wrote about matters of daily commerce, with the purpose that no one could anticipate their plans nor their location, they never wrote a story own.

## AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF EUROPE IN VENEZUELA

Let's make a parenthesis about the Mariches, on the shore of their  
Archaic lake, the Caracare:

*...All the lithic artifacts were found directly on  
the rocky soil Las Brisas Formation LEV whose rock is a  
blue schist with granite blocks. During the  
excavations, intended for foundations, the excavators found  
a Petroglyph, 8 meters below the original natural ground, in that  
same rock surface that constitutes the carving plane of  
other petroglyphs in the Cueva Las Tapias, above which are  
supported by lithic artifacts made with granite and  
quartzites. The engraving depicts a Tuqueque and was extracted  
mechanically to be studied, using the joint planes  
of granite. The coal horizon of the soil of the Pinares de la  
Previous glaciation, (Pre-Mérida IV) formed on the rock during  
snowfall, and whose palynological sequence shows pollen from*

*several species of the families Cupresaceae, Podocarpaceae and Araucariaceae, includes at least two extinct species of conifers in an interglacial prior to the Mérida IV Glaciation, (Fitzroya sp.) reason why we must register the lithic examined within the PRE-MERIDA IV GLACIATION, as well named by Abreu (1983) around the year 405,000 BP.*

*As a synthesis of the beginning and end dates of the last Glacial and Interglacial periods are presented in table no. 1. The term Archeopalynology was introduced by Faegry and Iversen, to define this specialty that allows the reconstruction through sequences in a Pollen Diagram of ecological successions, paleoenvironments and their relationship with the artifacts and anthropogenic activities. At the beginning of the Pleistocene, 95% of the current flora is represented in the sequences (Poumot, 1989), the presence of plant communities of forests in the last 3 glacial and interglacial periods – about*

***400,000 years - appears well recorded in the strata, along with the cultural products. In archaeology, palynological analysis is an elementary step, in practice unduly omitted by some archaeologies, for the determination of the stratum anthropogenically sterile, and with it, the entire stratigraphy subsequent ... (Sources were subsequently updated).***

***Palynology is a valuable aid in the interpretation of the occupation of a certain place by civilizations prehistoric, detecting through the presence of pollen cultivated species or harmful weeds linked to these crops, disturbances in natural vegetation caused by the anthropogenic action of vegetables used in food (Sears, 1982; Faegri and Iversen, 1989; Lima-Ribeiro, Barberi, 2003). Thus such as the description of medicinal plants used by those civilizations) and consequently parasites and other ailments treated with them (Olloway, 1983; Reinhard et al. 1991,***

*Chaves. Reinhard, 2003*). Among the medicinal taxa  
aboriginal highlights: *Aids, Terminalia, Croton, Mansoa, Cecropia, Chenopodium, Borreria, Caesalpinia, Anadenathera, and Bauhinia* pointed out by *Chaves, Renault-Mikowsky, 1996 and Chaves, 1996 in (Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences. Series II - Fasciculè. Paris, v 322. P 1053-1060.)*. Its stratigraphic correlation and dating with archaeological instruments and artifacts, too can be carried out through palynological analysis (*Salgado-Laboriau, 1961; Gray. Smith, 1962; Faegri, 1985; Faegri.Iversen, 1989*). The extraction of the sample cores is carried out with Tubular sample collectors or *Hiller, Livingston and other probes Drägger, among others*. The methodology of Palynological Analysis It was recently established by *Ybert et al.; Lima Ribeiro and Barbieri*. In this sense, *Ybert, JP et al.* established it in

*Suggestions for Registration of the Methodology used in the Quaternary Palynological Study (IG Sao*

*Paulo v13. N°2. P.47-49).* Some botanical taxa of the mountains of Venezuela can only be distinguished from each other by the size of the pollen, serving to distinguish for example a species of pine compared to another of the same genus (*Salgado Laboriau. Rinaldi, Op cit.*) in *Grana Palynológica. New York v. p 119-128* and in *Brazilian Journal of Biology. Sao Paulo v.50 no1 pp. 115-122, 1990b).* By this time, around the year 405,000 BC the level of the natural lake is relatively low, but then, an ingenious work by Dique, added to a device of overflow carved by the aborigines in a chasm, the so-called *Guacara de los Carraos* creates an engineering system unprecedented hydraulic system, which interconnects the towns of the lake periphery at a level of 870 meters above sea level but also, the overflow of the liquid, derived at the same point of that chasm, the Harp, through several galleries, led the water to the area from the Rock of La Guairita, and towards the current valleys of Tuy, in



around its central mountains where a lagoon is created,

*Aatariaguana or Pariaguan la Guada or Laguà*, name that

It remained in its tradition (*Isabel Olivares, 2010*) where the tribe of

The Quiriquire, the largest of the Mariche nation, would establish a

large city (*Morvia yastu*) called *NauaNaua*,

the so-called *Lost City of the Quiriquires*.

*Overlying the sterile stratum are 6 Phases of Anthropogenic Intervention,*

*whose Deposition Units were described separately in*

*previously published partial works (1A to 1E). In the*

*course of the explorations, between soil samples were taken*

*of which a high percentage of samples were positive*

*in fossil fauna and flora with fossilized masses and other samples of*

*visible fossils that were identified through the microscope*

*composed with the cited sources. From the Granulometric study of*

*the samples as well as the study of its fossil flora and fauna are*

*obtained the following Stratigraphy: In the Ávila as it was called*

*a stratigraphic column analogous to that of the mountain to the north  
(of Caracas) where 3 types of soils can be seen with the naked eye  
Natural on the surface. On the Crest the soil is rocky,  
Quartzites, Gneiss and Granites or Andesites frequently  
covered by detrital sediments of the same. In the rows  
mountainous areas are dominated by natural soils of the VERTISOIL type, which  
They are clayey soils that are soaked with water during the period  
rainy and they expand, but they contract in the dry period  
Prieto, MA Archaeology of NaguaNagua the Lost City of  
the Quiriquire. Funaquire Archaeological Act, Page 11 and remain  
exposed to the action of the sun, wind and thermal alternation  
daily. On the other hand, in Caraca, the first city of the Sun , the  
watersheds of the 18 streams in the National Park  
The Ávila, that is to say: on both slopes of each basin, a  
curious phenomenon, in some way the water of the streams  
It irrigates the slopes of the basins and feeds sloping lands*

*where large trees have been growing for centuries*

*the cloud forest, in these a different soil predominates than the*

*anterior in the first few centimeters of depth, this is a*

*ALFISOIL soil characteristic of jungles and humid forests,*

*structured in the tree exfoliation as a very humus*

*abundant, sticky blackish color that we call*

*STRATUM E-0, externally covered with leaf litter and debris*

*vegetables. The water that irrigates this soil is not simple runoff*

*pluvial, but an irrigation system consisting of terraces*

*of stone often covered by current sediments,*

*derived towards the slopes of each ravine. This STRATUM E-0,*

*with abundant humus and leaf litter from recent defoliation of the*

*humid forest, it has fossil flora and fauna*

*contemporary, Annelids, Gasteropods, Arthropods and Insects of*

*the Jungles, and remains of contemporary natural flora, humus*

*recent has a HUE color 7.5 YR 2.5/1 to 2.5/2 on the scale of*

***Munsell (1975). Underlying the latter are three other peat strata.***

***dry. Stratum E-1, moist soil with color Hue 7.5YR 2.5/1***

***up to 2.5/2 on the Munsell Scale (1975). This stratum presents***

***abundant fossil flora from the remains of coffee plantations and Bucares,***

***corresponding to the crops of the landowners of Coffee and***

***Colonial cocoa from the 17th and 18th centuries. Stratum E-2 soil with***

***color HUE7.5YR 7/1 to 6/1 on the Munsell Scale (1975) presents***

***abundant fossil flora observed under a microscope, from remains of***

***traditional Hispanic crops, corresponding to the crops of***

***the encomenderos and settlers of the 16th century. Such as Patata,***

***Lettuce, Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Beets, Citrus***

***European, Turnip greens, Spinach, Chard, Parsley, Garlic, Radish, Turnip and***

***Others. Stratum E-3, soil with colors 7.5YR 4/1 to 3/1 and 7.5YR***

***5/1 to 4/1 on the Munsell Scale (1975) presents abundant flora***

***peat fossil with aboriginal crops from the Paramo environment,***

***Caracache Grass or***

*Caraca, Corn, Cassava, Yam, Ocumo, Beans, Quinchos, Pumpkin, Chili Peppers, Wild Rice, Coconut, Plantains and Bananas, with interstitial layers of plant ash which are punctually attributed to bonfires or to the Cunucu. The E-4 STRATUM in the middle lower part of the cultivation beds, and in the presence of similar sediments are characterized by characteristic fossil flora and fauna of the current high Andean paramos, with a lesser frequency of the aboriginal species of mixed crops, soil with color 7.5YR from 3/2 to 2.5/2, on the Munsell Scale (1975). The E-5 STRATUM in the bottom of the cultivation beds, and in the presence of similar sediments are characterized by very little fossil flora and fauna, characteristic of the current high Andean paramos, absent or scarce cultivated flora, always mixed, and soil with color 7.5YR 7/1 at 6/1 on the Munsell Scale (1975). Stratum E-6 of this sequence is the rock, which varies from Quartzite, Gneiss to Granite or Andesite, color 7.5YR from 7/1 to 6/1 on the Munsell Scale (1975)*

*on which petroglyphs were found and is considered the STRATUM  
STERILE. (Prieto, MA (2011) Archaeology of NaguaNagua la  
Lost City of the Quiriquire Funaquire Archaeological Act  
Page 27). The support on which the sterile stratum lies above is  
the metamorphic basement of the mountain range represented in the  
Region for the geological formations Augengneis Peña Mora and  
The Breezes.*

*(PRIETO, MA (1968- AATLAN: THE ANCIENT STORY OF VENEZUELA. Supporting Material  
for the Author's Presentation to the Venezuelan Academy of History).*

## **15. THE ARCHAIC PHOENICIAN NAVAGANTS**

**Now the Phoenicians are seen as direct descendants of the  
Archaic Navigators of South America, the Mediterranean Expansion  
Phoenicia from East to West, its new Maritime Routes through the  
Atlantic, appear as a natural evolutionary sequence of the  
Archaic Amerindian Navigation. The Phoenician occupation of the**

The Mediterranean is a continuation of the archaic occupation. But the chronology of these events at least up to dates recent, was based on classical writings from just the 12th to 10th century BC. Which mention aspects of their communities from the Bronze Age although without mentioning dates, which made to infer to readers chronologies contemporaneous with the authors classics, when these truly referred to characters and circumstances of the archaic world. In its territorial focus of expansion archaeology attempts to square new evidence materials with some founding dates of settlements Phoenicians, dates provided as stated before, by the classical texts, which is a contradiction. This makes it difficult to certainties about some datings. There is a chronology verified during the excavations of stratum III of the site archaeological site of Tell Abu Hawan in eastern Asian territory, and which has made the beginning of the Phoenician expansion towards coincide



The West no later than 759 BC, However, most of  
of archaeologists agree that this naval movement towards  
The West corresponded to an earlier period beginning before the  
12th century BC, from Cyprus to the columns of  
Heracles (Gibraltar) lasting until perhaps the 6th Century BC which  
corroborates our hypothetical model on propagation  
archaic, and the existence of a main Phoenician nucleus in the  
Atlantic front and not in the eastern Mediterranean.  
archaeology of the Tell belongs to continental populations,  
when the Phoenicians truly lived in the sea, where the  
underwater remains –known until now- have  
chronologies that are beyond 2000 BC. With the extreme case  
from the island of Tartessos between 11,000 and 8200 BP. There is a belief  
that the Mediterranean expansion towards the west would have been a  
desire to explore the Iberian maritime fronts  
North Africans, when in my opinion, what is called

expansion was basically a change in naval technology, its beginnings, from coastal navigation, to a navigation Advanced, offshore. Own routes not used by others sailors, who could therefore not leave information about those. The truth is that the use of the Phoenician fleet by Egypt, evidence that it already dominated at that time of the construction of the pyramids of Giza, (7000 BP) an everyday naval trade of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and that the Egyptians at court knew it. In fact, the friezes of the Temple of Hathor in Dendera, made to commemorate the bringing of a ship made of bundles of reeds woven from the west coast of the Atlantic, ordered by Pharaoh Neco and Queen Hatshepsut, no leaves room for doubt about the fact and the chronology respectively.

## **PRESPA LAKE CANOES. MACEDONIA**

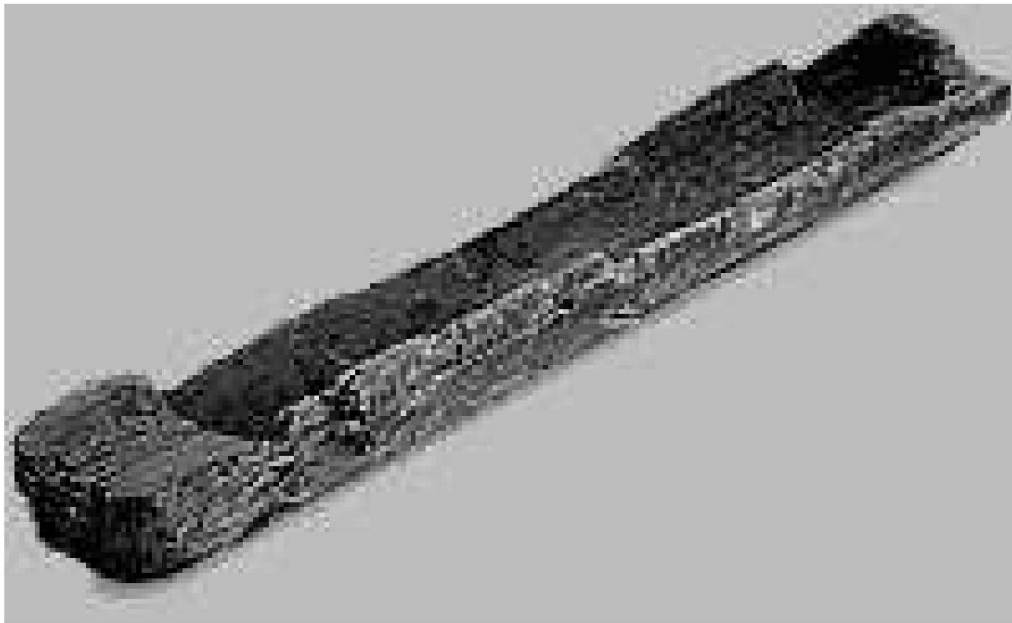
**The Canoe (Piragua) unearthed in Lake Prespa in Macedonia in the Atabapo (Yanomami) style is now on display at the *Prespa Museum*. It measures 7 meters in length and 70 cm in width. In the extinct Lake Prespa, south of Macedonia, has emerged Neolithic vessels. When the waters evaporated they came out the surface of Neolithic settlement boats that had been hidden for centuries at the bottom of the lake. They are boats monolithic, about 7 meters long, were built from hollowed trunks of extinct pinnaceous trees, similar The fir tree was believed to be 6,500 years old. Its manufacturing technique and the finishing style of the Proa and Stern, the Bordas and its section, correspond directly to the Canoes that were still being made in the middle of this 20th century in the Upper Orinoco, among the Warao, Guarequena and Yanomami.**



But the species of pine where they were carved became extinct before  
from the last glacial event. Its palynological age is Pleistocene  
Medium. Radiometric Dating to determine the  
Decay of the C14 isotope in organic matter scraped in the  
helmet yields values lower than 9000 BC but this does not date the  
trunk carving work.

## **DATING OF THE LAKE PESSE CANOE. HOLLAND.**

**The oldest Piragua or Curiara that has been found was found in PESSE (Holland). It is a Monoxilo helmet (Canoe made from a single log). It is a small canoe made with a thick trunk of an extinct fir tree. The tree is emptied with the use of embers, scraped by tools Lithic and bone. This dates back at least to the Paleolithic Superior, from the last glaciation known as Wurm in Europe and like Wisconsin in America, Merida Glaciation of Venezuela. It was the last anthropogenic Glacial period: With the Carbon 14 testing determined that this canoe was used around 8,760 years before Christ. (10,750 AP) although This dating of embedded decomposed organic matter, not The hull carving work dates back to the 19th century. This canoe has elements of Phoenician design. It serves to explain the origin of the Protome and its Frontal spur.**



In the Pesse Canoe, the most significant thing is the presence of the solid support moulding of a Protome of the Bow, clear antecedent of the future Phoenician ships. Note that the Espolon appears broken at its base. The role of the Espolon was to anchor the hull not to be lifted. This indicates that the first ships Phoenician sailing boats were Piraguas or Curiaras, whose shape later It was developed with a frame of ribs and a plank hull locked, first tied and then joined with nails and tar.

## DATING THE LAKE DUFUNA CANOE. NIGERIA.

It is closely followed in antiquity by a long canoe found in the Dufuna deposit (Nigeria). The Piragua was discovered near the Yobe River region, in May of this year 1987, it is made of black wood made from *Swietenia macrophila*, Native tree of the Amazon. Dead organic matter in this Piragua dates back to 7,670 BC (9760 AP), measured by the Decay of the C14 isotope dating the age of organic matter dead, but not the actual age of the carving of the Piragua. It is about a Monoxila canoe (a dugout canoe made from a single log). It is of a small canoe with a thick trunk of a Mahogany tree still existing in the Orinoquia and Amazonia. The tree was hollowed out with the use of the Ember, scraped by means of lithic tools and bone. This dates back at least to the Upper Paleolithic, Pleistocene: With the carbon 14 test it was postulated that this canoe was used around 8,760 years before Christ. (10,750



**AP) although this dating of decomposed organic matter inlaid, does not date the carving work of the helmet. It is considered contemporaneous with the spread of the Archaic Navigators Machoapii on the coasts of Africa. Early to Middle Pleistocene.**



**Another Amazonian Amerindian Piragua but in Africa:  
The Dufuna Lake Canoe (Nigeria)**

**Machoapii propagation has been proposed in cited sources by Prof. Runuku Rashidi in Nigeria, during the Pleistocene Medium. These canoes are clear evidence of this.**

## **DATING PIRAGUA BURIED ON THE COAST OF CHINA.**



**Dugout canoe unearthed off the coast of the South China Sea**

**Another canoe of the same Atabapo style was found buried**

**In China, from 7,500 BC (9,500 AP) the portion that remained**

**It measures 2 meters in length by 70 centimeters in width. The canoe**

**It is quite narrow and deep, made with the same technique**

**Amazonian hollowing with embers and scraping with scrapers**

**lithics. It is a Monoxila canoe (Canoe made of a single**

**trunk). It is a small canoe with a thick trunk**

**from an extinct fir tree. The tree was hollowed out with the use of embers,**

**scraped by stone and bone tools. This dates back**

**at least to the Upper Paleolithic, of the last glaciation**

known as Wurm in Europe and as Wisconsin in America,

Merida Glaciation of Venezuela. It was the last Ice Age.

anthropic: With the carbon 14 test it was determined that

This canoe was used around 7500 years before Christ.

(9500 AP) although this dating of organic matter

decomposed embedded, does not date the work of carving the helmet.

## DATING OF THE GAULOS BOAT OF ERIDU



Model with the design of the hull of a Gaulos of Eridu.

A terracotta found in Eridu from the Ubai period, with a

antiquity of 5,000 years BC (7000 AP) due to decay of

C14, which only measures decomposed organic matter, constitutes

one of the most exceptional findings to document one of the oldest representations of Gaul boats with mast and candle in the east. It is a very well preserved terracotta, a oval hull (Gaulos) and U-shaped section with high sides. The stem and sternpost barely extend from the side and are represented by protuberances in the clay that are curve inwards. This boat from Eridu is a boat complex improved with tables and surely with frames. Reproductions of boats with all these added elements to the helmet, made of different materials are well known in Egyptian tombs and both ways attest to naval design Phoenician. Some researchers assume that the real version is from wood, and for other researchers it is about reed boats or papyrus. Anyway, both materials, as we said before, were used by the Phoenicians in dynastic Egypt.

Later there was an influx of Phoenician settlers  
Westerners who tried to establish new settlements in  
even more westerly points around the so-called Circle  
of the Strait of Gibraltar, from the first colonies. It is a  
fact that the Phoenicians dominated the extraction of metals but  
not on the routes between Tyre and Gadir, but in the Atlantic Ocean.  
Cyprus was the main supplier of Copper (*Saadia  
Abdo, 1965*) the Phoenician fleet according to Cmdr. *Eljury Yunez*  
He also anchored on the island of Thera, Mycenae (*Herodotus, IV, 147*)  
and the island of Melos (*Thucydides, VI, 112*) in the Cyclades, the latter  
established around 1100 BC Phoenician Ships appear  
represented in engravings next to the feet of the Colossus of Rhodes  
and mentioned by later classical authors (*Plutarch Lives  
Parallels, Thucydides and Solon.*). They had a colony of navigators  
and fishing merchants on the island of Crete where there is a shipwreck  
great depth. And also another on the island of Malta in about 15

days of navigation could reach their colonies located in the southwest coast of Sicily like Motya, already heavily populated in the 16th century VI AC (*Sousmatzian L. 1984*) in a peninsular islet attached to Sicily across an isthmus submerged by rising sea levels of the sea between 3000 and 1800 BP. Although mentioned only by classics after Apollonius of Rhodes. From Sicily they sailed towards the southwest coast of Sardinia. Here the merchants Semites collected copper, silver and grain in their colonies in Bithia, Cagliari, Mount Sirai, Nora, Sulcis, and Tarros, but none mention of the origin of Gold. Recent studies on Nuragic (Celtic or Gal) sites of the Bronze Age indicate its Phoenician presence in some of these settlements at the beginning of the 9th century BC (2900 AP) (*Mansur, Said, 1974*). It reached its colonies in Ibiza after about two months of sailing from Canaan. The ships were heading for the southwest coast. Iberian, starting with Elche and its Alcudia. From this



moment, they were sailing towards Gadiros (called Eumelos by the Greeks) by high seas. There they began the ocean route in direction to Lixus and Mogador 700 km outside Gibraltar in front of the mouth of the Ksob on the coast of Morocco.

*(Archaeology of the Archaic Navigators along the Coasts of Africa I. Underwater Archaeology of Morocco)*, The islands Purpurarias, a generic name, refers to the Murex (Purùpura) harvesting in the Canary reefs, but also in Madeira and *the Azores (Alfredo Soarez Da Costa, 1978)*. )the Purpurarias do not exist as a geographical site, are equivalent to saying ) those that produce Purple. The largest Murex species, spiny snails up to 30 cm in length length, with the highest yield of Purpura for dyeing, They live on the islands of the Atlantic, including Madeira, the Azores and the Antilles. Purpura is a Caribbean word: Purùpuru, the same as Curucuru (Red Heron), but Purupuru is the skin color of



the Uro or Tupurunem. A blackish red or reddish black as it is  
want to see. *Purùpura* or mucura of Purupuru, is the name  
Caribbean Spiny Snail *Murex atlantica* or *Murex gigantea*.

The Phoenicians used their original name of origin:

Purpura: Purùpura. On the other hand, *Purupuraria*, in the same  
language, translates Aria of *Purupura*, *hill of purupura* or *great  
amount of purupura*.

During the 19th and mid-20th centuries historians

They believed that the so-called Purpurary Islands could be  
initially located somewhere on the Atlantic coast

Moroccan or Mauritanian, that is, it could be the islands

Madeira, Canary Islands, Porto Santo Island, Fedala Islet, or Island of

Mogador. Pliny (VI, 37, 203), for whom the *Purpurarias* were

more than one island. Pliny referred to the Canaries, or to several of the  
archipelagos. The cultural products collected in recent years

years indicate activities with the Purple on some islands

eastern part of the archipelago. Given the natural conditions of  
holes in the rocky platforms, between the corals and with the  
Caribbean technique of cultivation by confinement that they used with the  
Purùpura and the Botuto *Valves and Shells of Venezuela. Rev. CyP-  
N.1978).The Shell: Five (undred Million Years of )nspired  
Design*. In short, the Purùpura is the *Murex* species and  
name of the dye processed by South American Amerindians,  
obtained and known by the Phoenicians as a result of their  
sporadic contact with South America, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.  
Since the fleet crossed the Strait from west to east, it could  
take between 25 and 35 days to reach Sidon or Tyre. Let's not forget,  
To all these that the Phoenicians were fishermen, and they used to  
save effort by letting the ship drift, carried away by the wind  
current, while they were fishing with their longlines. Until they reached  
Sardinia, where they took out the fishing net of Sardines, which were  
salted in the sun until reaching the Tyrian coast. This was applied

during the absence of winds, to give the crew time  
of packaging the already cleaned and salted fish. The effort of  
Oar was primarily used to move the ship  
loaded Gaulos or Hippos, with their trailers or escorts  
defensive Scorpions, who acted daily as  
trailers (*Saadia, A. 1965; Mansur D. 1970*). The general route  
between Tiro and the Canary Islands for each flotilla occupied around 12  
months. The Phoenician route across the Red Sea (*II Chronicles 8:17-18, 9:10 and 21; I Kings 9:26-28, 10:11-12, 22-23, 22:48-49*) associated  
with the voyages under Hiram and Solomon, and the employment of the  
Biblical terms Offir and Tarshish as well as Tartessos, were  
names used by chroniclers and historians since the 16th century  
XII and XIII, quoting the classics Apollonius of Rhodes, Homer,  
Strabo and Herodotus of Halicarnassus, among others, to make  
allusion to ports visited by Phoenician navigators. The dates  
precise ones are not yet determined, because for example, in Madeira,

the town of Cava de Lobos, located today on top of a mountain overlooking the sea, has an archaic work that tradition popularly attributes to the Phoenicians, a port dock or breakwater of stone, raised as a result of an Orogenic phase of the volcano, and of course the volcanic archipelago. Because in I say it respectfully, the people assume that the sea was there above, but geologists like our Prof. *Clodoveo De Suze G.Geology of the Orinoco Bituminous Belt.1957*) understand that the extreme and temporary sea level never reached more than 30 meters above the current one, although the geotechnical evidence They indicate clear elevations as subsidences in the cones volcanic. This should, in any case, serve as a scale, about the time when the Phoenicians did that work in Madeira and others in the Azores.

## THE GOLD OF OFFIR, TARSHIS AND THE ISLAND OF TARTESSOS

**Offir was the Orinoco watershed, and Tarshish the basin**

**Hydrographic Survey of the Amazon. *The Phoenicians in South America. Rev.***

***Intern.CyP-Nautica.Miami Fl.*) The word Tarshish appears thirty**

**and once in the Old Testament, I share with several**

**authors mentioned above, means: a type of ship, a gem and a**

**gold-bearing region. Offir and Tarshish, as anchorages or mines are**

**cited by Plato in Timaeus or On Nature, based on others**

**previous authors, and these in the Phoenicians. Tarshish is a name**

**Greek of a type of boat due to the location where it is used.**

**But Tarshish as a gem, is a Gold that like Silver, forms**

**Pepas or Cochass. That gold never existed in Portugal or in**

**Galicia, where by its nature Gold appears discounted with**

**Copper (Cu) and therefore it is pink and hard. The gold of Tarshish and that of**

**Offir, it was yellow gold and very soft, chemically pure,**

**forming nuggets, balls or Cochass as heavy as lead**

(Pb). It was not obtained in mines. The trips to Offir took place before Tarshish. Its current location was based on evidence Archaeological. Near the Balearic Islands, underwater archaeologist Dr. *Antonio Ribera* located what remained of a Phoenician helmet more than 30 meters deep. Half of the stern of a Gaulos. When removing some floorboards, some how many pebbles like coprolites in the bilge, aroused his Be careful because they were so heavy - he thought they were made of lead - although Apply nitric acid to the flint rub and the stain will appear. golden color remained. It was high concentration yellow gold (24 kt.). Not the pink European gold. The wreck was not known and remained exposed after a tsunami. There was only a group of large pebbles as if forgotten under the sand in a corner of the Bilge, suggesting that it was part of a cargo, usually hidden in the Bilges, instead of where it should be find there: bilge stones for heeling. (*Casanova, M. and*

***Ribera, A. 1973 (Pers. Comm.). A small sample***

**provided by Dr. *Ribera* was analyzed by the Chemists**

**quality control specialists from the firm *Ovesa*, in the**

**La Francia building, who determined that the pattern of**

**proportion in the percentages of other minerals contained in**

**That sample of pig was distinctive of the Pig of the Massif**

**Guyana and the Brazilian massif. But we will read in 1 Kings**

***9:28 They came to Ophir, from where they took gold in quantity.***

***four hundred and twenty talents, which they brought to King Solomon.***

**It turns out that 420 Talents of gold are  $420(59.8 \text{ kg}) = 25,116$**

**kg of gold. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixteen kilograms; that is:**

**25.1 Tons of Gold. That was what they gave to the King**

**Solomon according to Kings 9:28. This tells us that the volume that**

**the Phoenicians had managed to accumulate was much greater.**





*Petroglyph of Auga dos Cebros, Galicia. A canoe, the bowspur, and the stern shield of a defense and tugboat are recognizable.*

The design of the oldest Phoenician sailing ships is preserved in a

Petroglyph of Auga dos Cebros. Galicia. In this one we can recognize the

Bow Ram and Stern Shield of a defense vessel and

trailer but without oars. These first ones were monoxyl hulls

wooden, canoes, in which the Protomo's gunwale appears

delayed, generating the wooden tip used as a spur.

The first design of a sailboat with a ram, carved with the same

technique of the petroglyphs of Venezuelan Guayana, was

Amerindian, and has been attributed by authors prior to the Celts,

that is to say, specifically the Gal, one more argument in favor of the

theory that postulates that the first Celts, the Gal or archaic

**navigators, were actually Amerindians and their descendants**

**The Phoenicians were Mediterranean. But before continuing this**

**relationship we must expose another previous point:**



**Cochano Gold (Au) 24 Kt. From the great rivers of South America.**  
The Carcuriri or Orichalcum, the Phoenician gold of Ophir and Tarshish.

## **PHOENICIAN GOLD METALLURGY.**

**The metallurgy of Cochano was absolutely different from that of**

**gold mining metallurgy. The nuggets of Cochano or Carcuriri,**

**were placed in a clay pot over the fire, waiting**

**that it was melted. Once melted, the mineral impurities**

**embedded, such as sand and tiny stones, due to their smaller size**

**density came to the surface forming a scum and were removed with**

a baked clay bar or an iron bar, where  
adhered, since the melting point of Iron (Fe) 1535.85°C is  
higher than that of Gold(Au) 1065.18°C. Thus completing  
the absolute secret of its handling, the Phoenician gold also, does not  
It required metal workshops, blowtorches, forges, not even  
molds, such as Iberian or African continental gold, since they are  
purified and poured into clay vessels. This detail completed  
a complete lack of information on the subject of gold

Phoenician and its sources.

The oldest written reference, but much later than the voyage to  
Ophir, appears in I Kings (10:22), during the reigns  
simultaneous of Hiram I and Solomon, to designate very  
probably a type of ship, and its destination: Chapter 10: 22

*For the monarch had at sea the fleet of Tarshish with the fleet of  
Hiram; once every three years the fleet of Tarshish arrived loaded  
of gold, silver, ivory, monkeys and peacocks. A date that that*

The author considers it to be around the second half of the 10th century BC.

From that date, King Jehoshaphat attempts to resume from the port of Ezion Geber, the construction of ten large-tonnage ships, which

At this time they are called *Tarshish*, with the aim of

travel again to Ophir for its gold (I Kings, 22:48-49): Chapter

22. 48: *There was no king of Edom at that time, but a prefect (a Vi-*

*King). 49 Jehoshaphat had made ten ships of great tonnage for*

*to go to Ophir for gold; but the fleet was destroyed at Esyon-Geber.*

The primary reasons that drove the Phoenician ships

in Atlantic navigation, according to classical authors (Diodorus

V, 35, 4-5 and 20, 35; Strabo I, 2, 3, and III, 2; Pseudo-Aristotle

mir., 135 and Velleius Paterculus I, 2, 3-4), would have been the

prized minerals of Tartessos, especially silver, iron and

tin, used for alloy hardening, copper (Cu)

forming Bronze. These metals found in the distant

The West was exchanged for textiles, pottery, wines,  
oils, tools and other manufactures traded by the  
Phoenicians. They do not mention Gold. To know the origin of  
The metals that the Phoenicians traded were applied  
chemical methodology. Iron, a chemical element Fe whose  
Samples of embedded crude mineral were obtained in the  
bilge of the Ribera wreck , staining the frames and hull.  
This researcher, the wreck only represents half of the stern of the  
ship, a Gaulos. A massive layer of rust embedded between a  
frame and hull, was extracted, and analyzed in 1972 in the  
Inorganic Laboratory of the USB. Its composition is  
compared with known sources of mineral composition  
Iron in the Balearic Islands and in other regions of the world, such as  
from Huelva, Hierro Island (Canary Islands) among 6 possible sources  
regional mining companies near the Gibraltar Circle. Dr. G.  
*Uzcategui*, from SIDOR's quality control laboratories,

agreed with what was expressed in the aforementioned comparative tables, adding that this combination of mineral percentages of other elements and compounds in the sample, is the same predominant in the raw mineral of Cerro Bolivar, in the area ferrominera on the southern bank of the Orinoco River, very different from the iron-bearing lands of Spain and North Africa. So far, knows that on Mogador Island in front of the Imazighen seats of Morocco, was previously processed by the Phoenicians aforementioned ferrous land, to sell iron in the places coastal trade. It was sold in discs or pot bottoms used as a mold.

The prophet Ezekiel (27:4-27) defines the Tyrian merchants especially like those who traffic with the peoples of many coasts at the ends of the seas. And it refers to the port of Byblos as another city of source of wealth, and also to a certain stone and ship, called Tarshish: (Chapter 27: 4 to 27)

In 26, the Catalan underwater archaeologist ***Dr. Antonio*** observes ***Ribera*** (Op.cit.) a phrase from the prologue alluding to the ship cargo ship Tarshish lost in a storm:

***Through the vast waters your rowers led you;***

***The east wind has destroyed you in the heart of the***

**seas. Our hypothesis, based on the condition of its**

**location and the fact that it is only half a hull, is that this**

**Prohemium dedicated to the ship Tarshish split in two by the**

**Levante wind, the East wind, refers precisely to**

**the ship whose wreck was discovered by Dr. *Antonio Ribera*.**

**The full text of Chapter 27:4 to 27 is as follows:**

***27.4: In the heart of the seas were your borders;***

***builders made your beauty perfect. 27.5: With cypresses of***

***They built all your planks for you; they took a cedar from the***

***Lebanon to raise the mast in you; 27.6: of the oaks of Bashan***



***They made your oars. They made your deck of ivory in boxwood.***

***Kittim Islands. 27.7: Of very fine linen with embroidery from***

***Egypt was your candle to serve as your banner, purple violet and***

***scarlet from the isles of Elishah formed your canopy. 27.8: The***

***The inhabitants of Sidon and Arwad were your oarsmen; the most experienced,***

***O Tyre! that was in you, were your helmsmen. 27.9: The elders of***

***Gebal and his experts worked on you to repair your damages. All***

***The ships of the sea and their sailors were in you***

***important foreign merchandise. 27.10: People of Persia,***

***Lidia and Punt served in your army as your warriors;***

***They hung shield and helmet on you, and gave you splendor. 27.11: The***

***The sons of Arwad manned your walls all around, and the***

***Gammadis, your towers: they suspended their shields around your***

***walls; they completed your beauty. 27.12: Tarshish traded***

***with you for abundance in all riches: silver, iron, tin and***

***They gave lead for your merchandise. 13 Jawan, Tubal, and Meshech***

*They trafficked with you: slaves and bronze objects were delivered for your merchandise. 27.14: From the region of Torgarmah they delivered for your merchandise horses, saddle horses and mules. 27.15: The sons of Dedan traded with you; many islands were found under the Dependence of your trade, carrying you as a tribute ivory tusks and ebony wood. 27:16: Edom traded with you for the abundance of your products: rubies, red purple, embroidered, fine linen, corals and carbuncles gave for your merchandise. 27:17: Judah and the land of Israel also traded with you: Minnit wheat, perfumes, honey, oil and balm gave for your merchandise. 27.18: Damascus traded with you, for the abundance of your products, because of the abundance in all the wealth of wine from Helbon and wool from Sahar. 27.19: Wedan and Yawan, from Uzal, they delivered iron for your merchandise forged; cinnamon and aromatic cane figured in your transactions. 27:20: Dedan trafficked with you in saddles. 27:21: Arabia*

*and all the princes of Qedar were under the dependence of*

*your trade, trafficking in lambs, rams and goats.*

*27.22: The merchants of Seba and Ramah traded with you:*

*most qualified balm all kinds of precious stones and gold*

*they gave for your merchandise. 27.23: Haran, Kanneh and Eden, so*

*as the merchants of Seba, Ashur and Kilmad, traded*

*with you; 27.24: they trafficked with you in luxurious clothes, cloaks of*

*purple violet and variegated embroidery, multi-colored tapestries,*

*27:25 The ships of Tarshish in your*

*market were your trade caravans. You became rich that way*

*and extremely opulent in the heart of the seas. 27.26: For*

*Amidst the Vast Waters your rowers led you; the wind*

*from the east has shattered you in the heart of the seas. 27.27: Your*

*fortune and your merchandise, your imported items, your*

*sailors, your pilots, your caulkers, your importers of goods*

*imported and all your warriors that were in you and all the community that existed in your midst,...*

In the expression *Through the vast waters your rowers*, the term *the vast waters* identifies, as it makes the Egyptian funeral *PehMuRuh* , to the *vast waters* of the *Atlantic Ocean*. Note that the proverb does not refer to the air.

## 17. CONSTRUCTION PHASES

To cover the chronological gap between the information

Early founding of Gadir and Lixus and its evidence

*Tarradell* (1956) proposed two late archaeological phases

Constructive on the anthropogenically sterile stratum: The

first (I) Precolonial and the second (II) Southern Iberian.

Precolonial Phase (I) would be a diagnosis of visits and contacts

sporadic Phoenician trading ships with the

**Nuragic settlements of the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts**

**Afro-Iberian (*Fantar 1988:187*). Until now, the beginning of**

**The Precolonial Phase itself in these areas is**

**archaeologically referring to the submersion of Tartessos**

**(*Ribera. Pujols et al. 1970*) 11,000 to 8,200 BP in villages**

**pre-Gadiros and Nuragic Centers of the Archaic**

**Navigators. On the other hand, the beginning of Phoenician colonization**

**properly speaking, in these areas it is archaeologically located**

**According to previous authors, from the beginning of the 11th century BC in**

**towns like Gadir, Huelva and St. Imbenia in Sardinia. But**

**As we have already noted, the Phoenician presence in the region in the**

**Archaeology begins in the sterile stratum with petroglyphs and works**

**Nuragic lithics, detected by the aforementioned archaeologists in a**

**layer corresponding to the S. XXXVIII BC (3800 BC) (5800 AP)**

**(*Saavedra Fajardo, Enc. Lar. V*) . The Architecture of these began**

**on coastal promontories, isthmuses, peninsulas or islets**

located off the coasts opposite river mouths,  
thus ensuring water and easy access routes to the Hinterland.  
As well as temporary commercial bases with roadsteads  
natural. Due to their commercial activity, in some sections the  
Coastal routes were used by the Hippos ships. But as  
As previously explained, the Phoenicians mastered navigation  
high altitude, and night navigation (*Casanova, M. 1968*)  
through the stars. They used perforated vessels with lamps  
of oil to illuminate the shallow bottom to avoid  
groundings.

Herodotus (IV, 196) notes that *there is a siege of Libya and men  
in it settled outside the pillars of Heracles; when they arrive  
to them and unload their goods, after placing them  
one after the other along the beach, embarking on their ships  
They make smoke and the locals, upon seeing the smoke, approach the sea  
and then they deposit gold for the goods and move away*

***away from the goods. That the Carquedonians (those of Carque:***

***Carcuriri or Uricarcu (via Tauste and Montenegro, JE Op.cit.), trace***

***disembark, examine it and, if it seems to them the gold is of the value of the***

***merchandise, picking it up they leave, but if they do not seem to***

***equal value, after re-embarking on the ships they remain without***

***move and those, after approaching, add additional gold to what is already***

***had deposited until they managed to convince them. And that no one***

***harm they cause each other, since they do not even touch the gold before***

***that is equal to the value of the goods, nor do they touch***

***the goods before they have taken the gold. The***

***Carcuriri (Amerindian Carib name for Oro Cochano, is the***

***same uricarcu Orichalcum mentioned as the metal as much or***

***more valuable than Gold, which only exists in Atlantis according to***

***Plato (Timaeus. I. 1-10). No classical European author, yet***

***Before Plato, he could know the Carib terms***

***Carque, Carcu and Carcuriri of the language Caraca-Cumanagoto,***



nor to the Oro Cochano Cocha and its exact

origin, if not having been in that region of South America.

*(See also: Carcuriri in Caracas and Guaiquerías: Breeds*

*Caribbean.Montenegro.JE . Caracas Municipal Council.*

*Glossaries)*

## THE PHOENICIANS IN THE ATLANTIC

We have already established, in a sufficiently documented manner,

The Phoenician presence in relation to the extraction of Cochano Gold

in Venezuela. Attributed by classical authors this *wide*

*Atlantic propagation only to a mercantile vocation* (Pliny,

Hist. Nat., VII, 199). Since very ancient pre-Christian times,

recorded this inevitable approach to the Atlantic Ocean, with

the foundations of Lixus and Gadir at the end of the 12th century BC (3200 AP).

Note that these foundations are about 2 thousand years old.

after the first Phoenician settlements on the coasts

of what would later become Canaan. A first Phoenician route to Sardinia via Cyprus and then along the North African coast in around the 9th century BC would have led the Phoenicians to cross the Strait, and was used by Hiram I and then by his successors around the 10th century BC. Archaeology through the canals and Atlantic estuaries has shown since 1970, the maritime network that united by kinship and trades, some peoples from the south from Great Britain to the coast of Morocco (*Machoapii*. *Underwater Archaeology of Africa I. Morocco*) located in Around the 8th century BC the Tyrian foundation of Lixus (near Larache, Morocco), point at the mouth of the river Loukos. Pliny (Nat. Hist., XIX, 63) says that this Phoenician city It would have been founded before the 12th century BC, as demonstrated by the existence of a temple dedicated to Melqart, and therefore before the founding of Gadir. As for the chronology of the Phoenician presence on the Atlantic coast, The submersion of

Tartessos by the final increase of glacial melting, determines a chronology that various authors did not know, nor did the underwater archaeology of the docks, ports or wrecks of the era of Phoenician maritime trade beyond northern Lisbon as in the Rias de Vigo and in Campo Lameiro, where abound diverse Phoenician inscriptions – added or superimposed- as pictographs on the native Petroglyphs. In Morocco there are very frequent overlaps. A precedent that we will see in the case of Venezuela.

The idea of Atlantis (Aatlan) from the geographical interpretation oldest of the Mediterranean seafaring, as well as the Hesperides, comes from existing territories, named, as their rulers, in the Family Documents of the European Crowns, documents of origin, serious documents which at the time were exhibited as legal evidence of kinship, to request the exercise of their rights of

occupation. Classical authors and historical figures involved as *Solon of Athens*, *Amenophis IV (Amasis)* of Egypt, *Plato*, received information about that geography from the Atlantic Ocean, which was provided by the Phoenicians. The information on the occupation of the Canary Archipelago by the people of the sea, appear in their Petroglyphs, located not only in immersion but on dry land. Recent research archaeological in island sites, mainly in Lanzarote and La Gomera since the mid-20th century. (*Antonio Ribera, 1970*), reveals the existence of assimilated elements of the Phoenician and Punic cultures, at the end of the 2nd millennium BC. These elements are made up of ceramic fragments, remains underwater amphorae related to Phoenician trade, metal artifacts, walls and even wells and cisterns typical of activities linked to the Phoenician-Punic area. Two other factors confirming the settlement date are the presence of

elements of the fish salting activity in anchorages  
which offer excellent port and fishing conditions, and the  
evidence of funeral rituals of cremation and placement of  
ashes in Múcuras, originally from South America –the AAT-but  
inherited by the Egyptians through their naval arm, the  
Phoenicians. It is well known that funerary figures  
Phoenician like the sarcophagus of Esmunazar, king of Sidon (Saydà),  
which is exhibited in the Louvre, is designed and decorated in the most  
pure royal Nile style. At first glance it looks Egyptian, but its  
biographical epigraphy, is Phoenician. Much of Phoenician history  
It was never written, because they themselves did not write it, so  
not to leave a trace of their most lucrative activities, under the shelter of their  
facade of humble merchants and fishermen. In addition,  
They were also able to benefit from good quality wood,  
the Purùpura (Purpura) and the well-known sap of the Dragon Tree,  
emblematic in the Canary Islands, the *Insulis Fortunatis*, according to the story

by Pliny (Nat. Hist., VI, 37). From the Iberian Peninsula to Lixus and  
The Hippos, who were faster and more controllable, went to Mogador.  
along the so-called factory route. Remains  
Archaeological remains testify to the operation of the factory  
Mogador iron ore mine (Kerne) in the second half of the 20th century  
7th century BC, although the exact origin has not been determined  
from that red earth, used as raw material, the land  
railroad of Atlan, Country of Ophir and Tarshish. From Mogador  
could the vessel head west to reach  
the so-called Savage Islands, and from there finally reach  
the *Insulis Fortunatis* or Fortunate Islands (identified by  
several authors as the westernmost islands of the archipelago  
Canary Islands: La Palma, Gomera, Hierro, Tenerife and Gran Canaria  
Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and La Graciosa,) or also as the Island  
Mauritania. The Hesperides, of Hesperus, brother of Atlas, are  
were located at the eastern end of Aatlan Island, which points

towards the Pillars of Hercules, as expressed in the document presented by the Crown to prove kinship with the King *Hesperus*. This King Hesperus was called Khepherer (Jepero or Jepera) in the hymns, litanies and prohemies of the Peh-Mu-Ruh of the Egyptian funeral ritual; a secret book, which was only known in the burial chambers, where he was finally found by the Egyptologists of the 19th century. So Phoenician history has its oldest sources in the Egyptian funerary books. When reading them We see that these written characters are like calligraphy. Baroque, derived from archaic tablet collections Amerindians. The Hesperides have no relation to the islands Canary Islands. The Hesperides are the Antillean belt. He French archaeologist *Gaffarel* in 1875, during the Congress of Americanists held that year in Paris, related the statue of the island of Corvo with a proven rock inscription Phoenician found in the United States, *in Bat Creek*, as proof of

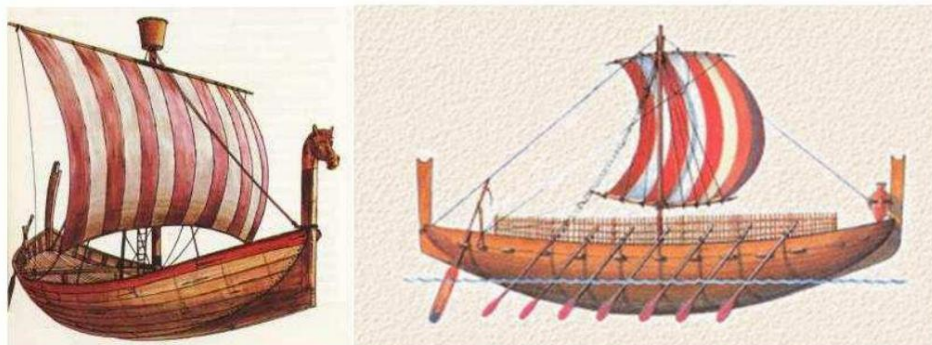


**an ancient Phoenician visit to the American continent.**

**its authenticity has already been widely discussed before.**



Bat Creek engraved stone tablet (Photo: Warren W. Dexter.1986)



Hippos, un tipo de embarcación menor, destinada al reparto de mercancías en las playas mostrando su mascarón "Pateco" en forma de cabeza de un equino.

**Strabo (III, 4) speaks of the HIPPOS, of low tonnage,  
used in fishing and coastal voyages, and moved by one or two  
rows of rowers, the biremes. As you can see  
depicted on the bronze gate of Balawat in the 9th century**

BC or in the reliefs of the palace of Sargon II in Khorsabad  
around the 9th century BC They had the prow and sometimes the stern  
decorated with equine protomes to be recognized from afar  
as Phoenician delivery ships, which went from the Gauls to  
the beaches where they set up their market tents. Because of their low  
draft were also used on the African Atlantic coast and  
others to go up the lower course of the rivers where their image  
was painted or engraved. Just as we see them on the banks of the  
Amazons. Like the other types of Phoenician ships, they had their  
folding and removable rigging. Other reliefs show  
smaller Phoenician vessels with up to two rowers, with the  
figurehead resembling a horse's head, with which  
From the coast, their clients or buyers knew who  
They came as friends, not as pirates. On other panels  
In ancient times you can see that there were figureheads on both the prow  
as in the stern. On the Portuguese coasts of the Atlantic, island of

Berlenga, archaeological discoveries of traps were made anchors made of lead with a wooden core. They measure in length between 2.63 m and 2.55 m and weigh around 422 kg. They are dated by the decay of the C14 isotope in organic matter to mid-1st millennium BC and are thought to have been part of anchors up to 6 meters in height or length, which means that belonged to vessels larger than 30 meters in length length (*Ribera et al. 1970 Pers. Comm.*). One of these anchors had a size larger than the length of the Phoenician boats of Mazaarron. It has been assumed among different authors that for the making of a ship's sail, usually Egyptian Linen, but textiles have been found Cotton (Chipata) and Cocuiza (Maya) among vestiges of rigging, that is, Amerindian textiles. The sail, whether lateen or Square, it ran on a yard hung with pulleys from the Mast, and It was oriented using the force of the wind according to the angle that

resulting in the planned course. The lateen sail of triangular shape, which made it possible to sail with the wind in the bow the Atlantic coasts of Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, was not common use although it appears in engravings. So, when contrary winds or sea currents increased, resorted to towing defensive ships propelled by the rowers. The Phoenician navigators knew the configuration and movement of the stars to orient oneself in the sea and also the system of winds and marine currents that prevailed in certain sections of its routes and at each time of year, using them to their advantage for interoceanic routes. This knowledge came from their ancestors the Archaic Amerindian navigators who were the first to reach the Mediterranean with its canoes. But the Phoenicians expanded those ancestral knowledge in all areas and aspects of Navigation: precise determination of Courses, use of

**Currents and winds, favorable or unfavorable, calculation of**

**resulting from progress in the most unfavorable situations. By**

**On the other hand, they advanced in Naval Architecture, invented the**

**Keels, the structural frames and edges, and then the**

**Axial truss of the Struts and Mast, the Bowsprit, the Protome and the**

**Spur, but also the Stern Shield. Then they invented the**

**overlapping decks to carry up to 3 levels of men**

**oar, rowers. The new Gal invented the galleys with sails**

**up to 300 m<sup>2</sup> in area. This happened in the early days of the**

**Egyptian civilization, which entrusted its ships and services, the**

**transport of all their inputs and products. The Phoenicians were**

**the only ones who knew the coastal routes of their ancestors**

**to return to the Land of the Aat and return from there. But in the**

**year 6000 BC (8,000 AP) with its three types of operational ships,**

**We can assure you that they already knew how to go and return faster.**

**and with greater security and reliability than any other culture**

naval. This knowledge, and especially the navigation of fleets  
high-seas fleets, with seaworthy hulls, and the mutual  
help, they were allowed to cross the central Atlantic Ocean,  
reaching North America, Central and South America, but also  
There is archaeological evidence that indicates that but through,  
At least they circumnavigated South America and reached the north of  
California. We have included        inscriptions        Phoenicians who  
They show both coasts of the South American continent.



However, the analysis of the rare Phoenician shipwrecks discovered  
by submariners in the 20th century, allows us to determine



analogy, some quite precise datings because they are under

submarine sedimentary strata at a certain

depth, which favors oceanological dating

based on sea level and pollen species.

They are generally vessels anchored due to grounding, on beaches, which were not being used or were being repaired.



Stone anchor of a Gaulos without its shackles

The Tarshish, however, was split in two by the wind and waves, although leaving enough time for the crew to take the Bilge Gold, the Tarshish Stone, as the underwater archaeologist *Antonio Ribera*, and transfer it to other ships of his fleet, since as explained, they never sailed alone. They used sheepskin wineskins as respirators ballasted for diving and on-site hull repairs.



These sources explain that for every Gaul there were at least three Scorpions to tow it, and three Hippos to make the distribution of products on the coast. Phoenician sailors first used You may have heard the terms *Corriquia* and *Trolea* as fishing techniques.



with a hook dragged swiftly by the ships. That's how they fished  
Flying fish, Needlefish, Beakfish, Barracudas, Bonitos, Tuna,  
Sharks and other types of pelagic fish that were their food  
fresh, daily. They knew their biological habits well because  
They had Curururu glasses and Cheprur snorkels, and the  
They studied in immersion, they used Guaiquerias to spear them.



They ate very well. The preparation of salted fish was  
only to trade it for its added value. The deposits,

Therefore they do not leave evidence of the feeding of the  
Phoenician navigators. There is not a single testimony of anyone  
that I have seen a Gaulos with all its load, because it is never  
They approached the coasts, protected by their scorpions. It is known  
that the long journey required lighting a fire on board.

The kitchen was located in the stern and was equipped among other things  
utensils with a large pot (*Pithoi*) for firewood, -inherited from the  
Archaic Amerindian Paraguerime - sometimes on the protome of the bow,  
gourds, mortars, spoons, wine jugs, decanters and  
a sandbox in case of fire. The daily diet was  
Fresh fish and vegetables. Nuts, olives, cereals,  
Some legumes, wine, oil and salted fish were  
tradable merchandise (*Ribera, 1970*). The Gauls carried  
leather leggings, for liquids in amphorae inside the  
border, and ties for merchandise in boxes for trade.

On board were helmsmen, carpenters, prelates, healers,

navigators, watchmen, translators, and even mathematicians, who were also rowers and fishermen, generally relatives. A total of about 70 people on each ship, except for the Hippos which were smaller ships. All of them made a little bit of everything, but they were all fishermen, and they fished constantly and without interruption, so the daily meal of the crew was guaranteed (*Ribera, 1970*). The studies from 1983 by *George F. Bass* and *Cemal Pulak* on the cargo of the pieceUluburun shipwrecked on the west coast of Türkiye, demonstrate the existence of developed trade between the Mediterranean Levant, Egypt and Greece, before the invasions of the Sea Peoples. The ship was stationed in the deck, attached to the vertical bowsprit with ropes, a large vessel (*Pithoi*), for cooking or making embers, which was used for Fishing gear. The crew took shelter from the weather in a sail folded like a tent on a guide rope. This wreck had a

The main cargo was 120 discs (bottoms of vessels such as mold) of copper, totaling 10 tons, but there were another 354 ingots cast from minerals from the island of Cyprus, and bronze tools such as axes, chisels, adzes, drills, awls and a saw, probably used for repairs from the ship. Other items salvaged included:

nine large vessels of the *Pithoi type (Paraguerime or Pot of the Mar Guaiquery)* that could reach up to 1.30m in height, and which were intended for the storage of fishing gear, ordinarily used for making cooking fires, and eventually to package liquids such as olive oil but also for tombs in the mounds. Their tombs were

Outside were mounds on all their routes. In some, a large captain and head of the family was buried in his own canoe or in his ship, whatever it was, inside a mound. His funeral ritual like their cosmogony and their genome, they were Amerindians.



A large number of pieces of metal were found in the Uluburun wreck. ceramics of Cypriot and Mycenaean origin, containers made with perforated shells of ostrich eggs, shells of turtle, elephant tusks, and hippopotamus. Instruments musical instruments such as bronze timpani and tin whistles. Numerous accounts that were used as vouchers in barter, made in glass, majolica, faience, steatite, chalcedony and amber from the Baltic. A golden chalice. A scale with sets of weights and

discoidal ingots, blue and turquoise glass paste beads,

Molten glass in vessels, African ebony logs, wood

highly appreciated in ancient times because it was used

They made luxury items such as carved walking sticks, carvings of

elephants, statuettes and others, approximately one ton of

aromatic terebinth resin, used as incense, along with

with vessels to store the manufactured Purple, and also

used as components of incense after being reduced to

dust, manufactured ivory objects, such as jewelry cases

Egyptian-inspired makeup and various types of weapons,

spears, arrowheads, short swords and daggers of style

Canaanite. Among the foods are seeds and plants such as olives and

Almonds, Barley, Cumin, Corianders, Chickpeas, Broad Beans,

Figs, Mint, Pistachio, Sage, Sesame, Wheat, Turk Corn and Grape

*El Mar.Salvat. ed. Barcelona, TF1975).* All this shows

that the transport and trade of these ships involved from



raw materials to luxury finished products. The Turk  
Corn and the large figs, which were prepared in syrup,  
They came from the American continent. When things were bad  
At the time, the bilge cargo was distributed among the fleet. When one  
One of these ships was shipwrecked by a storm, sailing on  
deep waters, logically the cargo was unrecoverable for the  
divers, which is why the removal of the ballast from the  
Bilge was essential to transport the boat to medium  
float until it reaches a beach where it can be repaired. However,  
The Phoenicians were excellent divers (*Ribera and Casanova,*  
*1974, pers. comm.*). In fact, they were the first to  
develop the Diver's helmet, the *Lebeta* (Diving Pot) and the  
*Diving bells* described in detail by Aristotle  
*On the Face of the Moon*) (*Prieto, MA 1985. History of the*  
*Diving II. The Lebeta and the Diving Bell.*Rev. Caza y  
*Fishing-Nautical. Heinz Doebbel edit. Miami, FL*). In the excavation

from the *wreck of Bajo de la Campana*, from a shipwreck

Phoenician off the coast of the Asia Minor Sea, originating in

Flooding due to grounding and high waves (*Alexopoulos Argirios,*

*1984*) North African ivory was found, probably from Morocco,

Tin from Galicia-Portugal, ceramics from the Malaga coast, galena

Murcian silver and an Amphora from the central Mediterranean Sea.





**Crafts represented an important weight in the economy**

**Phoenician merchants exported from their workshops,**

**objects and jewelry made of gold, silver and precious stones,**

**ivory carvings and pottery. Ingots of copper, tin, lead and**

**Iron was also widely used to make articles**

**luxury goods and also weapons. Other products were: dyed wool**

**red dye and salted fish. Apart from the aforementioned ingots for**

**foundry, several materials found can be listed**

**in the other Phoenician shipwrecks of the Mediterranean: Rings, Pots,**

**Bowls, Stone Vessels, Bronze and Copper Cauldrons, Plates and**

**Tin Cups, Casseroles, Wooden Utensils, Mills**

**Stone, Sharpening Stones, Knife Handles, Glass Jars,**

**Jars, Glasses, Craters, Mortars, Seal Cylinders, Collars,**

**Pendants, Mirrors, Scarabs, Lucernes, Candlesticks, Axes,**

**Hoes, Adzes, Tripods, Lids, Silver and Gold Rings,**

**Ceramic Ointment Jars, Wooden Spatulas for Cosmetics,**

**Combs, Stone Pedestals, Boxes with Lids, Needles of  
Bronze, Bracelets, Pollen Powder, Scyphos, Olpes, Kernos,  
Pyxides, Jugs, Situlas, Carpachos, Esparto Scourers and  
Sieve, Vine Strains, Patera, Alabaster, Asko, Diptych (tablet  
double), among other artifacts***Atlas of Ships (sunk;  
Encyclopedia The Sea, Salvat. Edit. Barcelona)*



**Cousteau JY and Ribera, A.. 1971, conclude that since the centuries  
VII and VI BC the transportation of Crafts and Articles decreases  
Luxury, but maritime trade in food and beverages increases**

salted preserves, that is, of a wider population range,  
attributed to the demographic growth of the coasts. The reduced  
size of the commercial vessels of that time the Hippos,  
It shows the smaller scope of commercial naval campaigns  
compared to the previous millennium. It highlights the scarcity and  
disappearance of the previous collection of the Gold of Tarshish by  
depletion of the surface pebble beaches  
Cochano, and the end of the South American Atlantic campaigns of the  
gold of Ophir and Tarshish. One of the most important factors in the  
What researchers agree was the oral transmission of the  
previous maritime experiences among Phoenician sailors, which  
which gave them the accumulated ability to anticipate conditions  
climatic conditions of each maritime section, and also references  
geographical and astronomical that allowed them to conduct their  
fleets on their own routes. Factors that could explain the  
maritime superiority of the Phoenicians over other peoples

maritime. In fact, these experienced sailors are

He attributes the discovery of the importance of the points of

rising and setting of the Little Dipper and the North Star,

called Phoenician Star that were not yet used by the

archaic South American navigators (*ELYURY YUNEZ, Antonio*

*Ramon, Chair of Naval History, 1971*). These constellations

They helped them navigate the ocean, both

constellations are the most visible in the northern hemisphere. It is so

How has the presence of Phoenician navigators been explained in

regions that cannot be reached in just one day

navigation, in which the itinerary had to be made without references

visuals of the coasts. Both Hesiod and Homer

They described trips lasting several days without intermediate stops, and

Strabo (*III, 2, 5*) mentions that in the Mediterranean it

The Phoenicians sailed the high seas, without the coasts in sight.

According to Agatemerus, it was among the classics Anaximander of

**Miletus, the first to draw the idea of the world on a tablet  
then known. But the Phoenicians had their planispheres  
lithics, such as the Bear Trace inscription on the Mississippi, which  
It was never seen by the classics. Its cartography had to exist,  
but we have not seen it except for an epigraph in a song  
film showing South America in the middle of the two oceans  
with the proportions that we know today on the maps.  
We know that they knew the equatorial line and the location of  
the geographic poles by the Phoenician Star and the Southern Cross.  
Also, Hecataeus of Miletus (6th century BC) mentioned one of the  
first maps, in the form of a disc, that we have  
knowledge. The Phoenician navigators knew from a long  
time before said map, possibly due to its contact with  
Asian navigators, and for many centuries they maintained  
secret its routes through the Atlantic and the Red Sea.  
Geographical description with cartographic certainty only appears**

among the classics with Strabo and Ptolemy (*Díaz Michelena, A. 1984 Comm.Pers.*). Until the beginning of the Middle Ages, some kinds of maps were considered secret documents by the maritime powers of Portugal and Spain (*AR Elyury, 1971; Basch 1974:80-81*). It is known that the average speed of a fleet commercial, for example, during the 5th century BC, ranged from 2 to 3 knots, which allowed him to travel 50 nautical miles in one day. But this speed could still be exceeded to more than 5 knots. up to 7 knots, by a defense and towing vessel, since it does not were loaded. We see records in Polybius (I, 46-7) says that a ship managed to overcome the 125 miles between Carthage and Sicily in 24 hours, which represents a cruising speed of the vessel of about 5 knots. The *Scorpions* with simultaneous use of Sail and Triremes, could exceed 7 knots (*García-Tuñón, 1980*). And speed was an important factor when time to evade any inquisitive followers.

Gaulos by itself could not exceed 3 knots when loaded, but with the traction of three Scorpio trailers, it was equivalent to adding another 180 rowers. It is almost certain that in certain circumstances as explained by Prof. *Cyrus Gordon*, who in the beginnings of its naval history, the Phoenicians in the midst of a fishing activity, have unintentionally crossed the line of the tropics to the South on the African Atlantic coast, and that in another case, simply a ship has been dragged by strong Atlantic winds and currents towards the West serving as precedent as it was, and the archaeological remains prove it epigraphic, to later transatlantic naval campaigns regular and habitual between Africa and South America, until eventually became part of their *routine*(*Shurmann Van Putten, Roberto, Naval History, 1972*). In any of these cases We can consider that the boat could not return to the Mediterranean, and so it is easy to understand why it could have been



dominated and dragged by the current that goes towards South America.

Ptolemy stated that south of a certain latitude the climate became  
burning and impossible for life. The Phoenicians obviously

They found that this was not the case, as evidenced by the trip of the  
fleet of Pharaoh *Nechus II* described by Herodotus of Halicarnassus

(IV, 42) by Strabo (II, 3.4), Polybius (III, 37), Aristotle

(*Meteorological 354a*), Plato (*Timeo.I., Critias.I.*) the the

circumnavigations of Hanno and others. The wind patterns of

Phoenician navigations are the same today, at least

in the Mediterranean area *Encyclopedia El Mar. Salvat Edit.*

1975). Winds were a decisive element in ancient times.

for navigation, which having it in favor, the same distance

could sometimes be done in half the time with wind in

stern compared to what was used with headwind and the alternative

was given by the experience and haste of the crew in

change the type of sail rigging, and knowledge of the

angle of placement of the candle to obtain a reaction of

preview *Encyclopedia El Mar.Salvat Edit.* . It is important

Consider that on the Atlantic coast of Africa, changes in

wind could endanger loaded ships. In

This rugged coastline, decorated with gorges, according to the

season, the winds blow in the opposite direction when the

Ship moves towards ocean waters outside the Strait of

Gibraltar, heading south. Consequently, to avoid

difficulties in their progress had to use certain periods of the year,

when the wind was blowing in your favor and knowing how to change gear

maintaining the thrust with the oars to take advantage of the winds

bow. The same occurs on the Portuguese Atlantic coast,

where in November it is possible to sail from south to north

along the coast, once the winds blow in this direction

during part of the winter period (*Angel Prieto Lopez, 1968.*

*Pers. Comm.*). The Phoenicians knew the wind system very well and

its seasonal variations on both sides of the Atlantic, since who explored both areas for centuries. The action of the wind, added to the marine currents on the African Atlantic coast, could drag the vessel out to sea through the current known to Portuguese ships of the 15th century as the Volta do Pelo. That is precisely the physical reason that explains the arrival of the first Phoenician navigators to the Caribbean South America, in an era that we insist is coeval with development of Giza (7000 AP) since this circumstance made possible that a first sailing voyage that reached the coasts South Americans in this way from the South African coast, in less than thirty days. This real possibility then gave rise to the theoretical basis that motivated the appearance in Europe in the 20th century XVI, of the historiography on the Phoenicians in South America, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Later taken up in the movement Neoclassical by the scientific researchers of the 19th century.

The Phoenician sailors knew the ocean currents that could contribute to shorten or delay the voyage of their fleets. On the African Atlantic coast, they knew very well the flow of their waters continuously crossed by them for centuries. return from the island of Mogador (Kerné) to the Strait Gibraltar was difficult because of the north-south sea current. And further to the south, a ship could be lost or swept out to sea if the boundary of Cape Juby was crossed, as evidenced by the reference to an ill-fated Roman-era vessel, according to a story by Polybius. *Straka, H. (1978 Rev. MN, Caracas)* recalled the discovery of Roman coins on the coast of Venezuela. What is taken for granted today is that it is possible. sail the ocean to go from one continent to another in any time of the year, given the weather conditions, if They compare, for example, with those of the Mediterranean during the winter. Some modern texts analyze in

detail the directions of ocean currents between the west  
from Africa and eastern South America throughout the year  
(*Salvat Encyclopedia, 1966*). North and south of the Line  
Equatorial there are two currents called equatorial that  
They run parallel from east to west, caused by the rotation of the  
earth or *Coriolis effect (Le Danois 1940:98)*. The northern one,  
called the Canary Current, which originates near the island of  
Mogador or Kerne where the waters of the continental plateau  
Moroccan, expelled by those coming from the high seas, slide  
to the South towards the Canary Islands. These waters are enclosed in the  
north and south, raise their level. And this double movement forces  
These waters towards the high seas, causing them to head southwest,  
giving rise to the aforementioned current already known by the  
Portuguese during the Middle Ages. In the case of canoes and  
rudimentary boats, could be swept away in successive waves  
to one of the Canary Islands. The return, on the other hand, was

difficult, because the current continues in front of the Islands

The Canary Islands heading towards South America. Sailing away from the

The coast between the African coast and the Canary Islands is hampered by

the north-westerly winds. The most favorable area for the

Navigation to these islands seems to be the one that departs from the area

between Agadir and Safi (*Montagne 1923: I.1 et seq.*). By

On the other hand, the current route for sailing around

to the islands is full of safety warnings, a result of

naval reports. Thus, he points out, for example, that around

Canary Islands, between November and January the trade winds are interrupted

generally due to storms from the Southeast or the strongest ones of the

Northwest, making open bays dangerous at this time

to them. To the south, the maritime passages between the islands are usually

usually present calm seas due to wave blocking

Atlantic by the islands, while the air flows

coming from the North-northeast, they circulate through the gaps between the

islands. Navigation to and around the Canary Islands and its return in prehistoric times, was a secret among the Phoenicians and serves to explain the isolation between the islands and the preservation of archaic customs among the Guanches original aboriginal peoples (*Cuscoy 1968:26-7*). As for the Phoenicians should be considered as known routes. Some prehistoric rock inscriptions found in the Silva Ravine, in Gran Canaria, shows signs corresponding to the Thera-Melos alphabets with characters Phoenicians, according to *Cuscoy (1968:23)*. Regarding the current North Equatorial Atlantic there are several recent cases of drifting navigations caused by its force towards the west. During the Spanish Civil War, as well as during the time immediate government of Francisco Franco, many refugees, Hispanic fishermen, some from the peninsula and others from the Canary Islands, arrived on the coasts of Northeast Brazil after



a month of sailing. Mr. *Bartolome Perdomo* and a neighbor, a fisherman from Tenerife, took others from the islands refugees from the Spanish government, their sailboat being taken by the current and wind towards the northeast coast of Brazil, where anchoring before continuing to its destination in Venezuela. My father of underwater researcher *Angel Prieto Lopez*, and a neighbor, *J. Taboada*, a fisherman from Vigo, Spain, helped the grandfather *Jose Prieto*, who had been a union leader of the Railways in Vigo, wanted by the regime, to flee from the peninsula on a Newfoundland fishing sailboat, on a trip through the Atlantic towards Buenos Aires, the sailboat being carried by the current and wind towards the coast of Parahiba in the northeast of Brazil, where he made a stopover before continuing to the Rio de la Plata. Another of several cases is that of a wooden canoe with a bottom registered on the island of Madeira. The crew was composed of four fishermen who had gone out to fish.

After more than forty days adrift in the South Atlantic,  
Because of a storm that made them lose their way, only two  
of these fishermen managed to reach the coast of the current State of  
Ceará, almost on the Equator, in the northeast region of Brazil,  
and helped only by said ocean current and by the  
winds. A fact reported by the newspaper El Universal de  
Caracas and El Mundo, from the same date in the aforementioned newspapers  
State of Ceará. PS There was a very recent record in the days  
of this Reissue, on October 3 . when the fishing boat of  
about ten meters long from Nigeria, from the  
fishing company Mide, ran aground on the beach of Búzios, located  
on the southern coast of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, in turn  
Located between the states of Ceará and Parahíba, northeast region  
from Brazil. The Nigerian fishing boat was lost in the Atlantic  
in Equatorial latitude for just over thirty days. The crew,  
five from Nigeria and one from Ghana, had gone fishing and

After a certain time the boat's engine broke down.

Unable to get help due to not having electricity for the transmitter, the vessel was naturally dragged by the wind and by the same sea current of the first case until come across the coast of Brazil, after a journey of around four thousand kilometers, according to two local newspapers (*Diário de Natal. Aug. 1, 2011, and Tribuna do Norte. July, 2012*). The African fishermen told journalists in Natal that they did not They imagined where they were being taken, and that they had been able to survive on rainwater and raw fish captured. The same thing happened with the flotilla of Christopher Columbus on his first voyage, which reached the Antilles due to his determination to maintain a westward course. From there It is precisely up to us to understand that the chroniclers and historians since the Middle Ages, particularly those of the 19th century XIX in view of numerous similar cases and of which not

there was written information, they had an interest in being able to record with evidence provided by archaeologists, both in the Brazilian coast, in the Guianas or in Venezuela, some ship of fleets such as those of Pharaoh Neco, or those of Hanno, among others. When the Portuguese discovered the island of Madeira in the 15th century, was uninhabited. However, it already existed in the part highest on the island, an enigmatic stone work, a dock stone maritime that had been raised on a summit, in the present town of Camara Lobo (*Soarez Da Costa, Alfredo 1978; De Sousa, Martin, 1974*) probably elevated by orogeny volcanic. At different times the coast of Parahiba would have been reached by Phoenician sailors while exploring commercially the coast of Africa, from where they would have been driven out to sea by the winds, according to Diodorus of Sicily (V, 19-20) and Pseudo-Aristotle (Mir., 84) in the the passing of some storm when these sailors were with

destination to Mogador, or even during some deep-sea fishing activity  
sea. As we have been analyzing up to this point, the  
Phoenician navigators had very good nautical knowledge  
advanced, its own naval architecture, solid and  
hydrodynamics of fishing vessels and crews  
professionals, enough to return from Madeira again  
to Africa, for the duration of the journey. As for  
the expeditions organized by Pharaoh Neco and the queen  
Hatshepsut, as well as Hanno among others, which were  
naval expeditions with monumental historical records,  
like the friezes of the Temple of Hathor in Dendera, several naves  
were lost during these voyages due to storms  
Marinas, precisely, as stated in their written reports.  
And it can be explained in the combined presence of the force of the  
same ocean current, and the trade winds, their happy arrival at the  
South American continent as it was at the time

several researchers argued in documented terms

Brazilian, Dominican historians, archaeologists and chroniclers,

Puerto Ricans and Venezuelans during the 19th century and part of the

present 20th century. These accidents usually occurred with non-ships

tied to the fleets. The Hippi were especially dismantled

and towed like boats that they were, and if any of them got loose, their

rowers due to their low number, did not have the capacity to

go upstream. They were not ocean-going vessels but feluccas

of distribution of goods (Diego Parrado and Angel Prieto, 1966).

#### 19. Phoenicians in Egyptian naval expeditions

With the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the Iberian Peninsula, the

Portuguese and Spanish navigators applied in practice the

traditional knowledge of their descendants, as well as the

historical knowledge from classical texts with

relation to ancient ocean navigation and in particular, to

specific places described in those historical sources with names like Offir, Tarshish, Antillia, Brazil, the Hesperides, Seven Ciudades, San Brandan, Atlan, Aztlan, the Atlantis (*Maguidowich I. (History of the Conquest and Colonization of Latin America. Edit. Mir. Moscow)*). The houses of the Royal Families of Europe, in the face of the financial cost of the war with the Ottomans, From 1490 they financed naval expeditions, not stopping to try Discover a route to India in search of spices and products in high demand, as the school books of the 1960s used to say first degrees; but in search of the gold of the extensive and rich territories, with immense sources of water, all kinds of resources miners and foresters, with broad development expectations, offered by the continental lands of the Western Atlantic, as the only way out of the escalating misery in which he lived the majority of the European population of the Middle Ages whose inhabitants thrived in unhealthy neighborhoods. Old routes



naval, Phoenician, Greek, Punic and Roman, as well as Moorish,

across the Atlantic, including its oceanic islands, were

important references for creating nautical charts for

that peninsular navigators could achieve their objectives

maritime under orders from the Iberian crowns. At this point

In history, the Phoenicians no longer existed as adventurers.

navigators. They were now the descendants of those, the

big bankers, supported by the accumulated fortunes of

many tons of gold extracted by hand from the beaches of the

rivers secretly transported in the bilges of ships

ancestral. The Egyptian Empire was already a distant memory

covered by the sands of the Nile and the desert that formed in the

interlude over the ancient and cool wooded garden of the pharaohs.

Ya Sais with its 350 statues of generations of rulers,

had been buried by the deltaic advance of the Nile. But

the immigrant descendants of their culture, fleeing from the

*Horenheb* 's militia , allied with the Aathon cult, had inherited the dome of the cult of Isis and Osiris in the catacombs, and with this the economic power in the Roman capital.

medieval Iberian navigators and much later the navigators moderns set out to assemble their conceptions cosmogonic, part Phoenician, part Egyptian, reflected in the Archaeology, to geographical advances, with the purpose of control and dominate Atlantic navigation, and regulate its mapping to expand their markets and access inputs Transoceanic. They assimilated the data from ancient voyages along with reports of accidents and shipwrecks, narrated by survivors in ports. Or carried out by fishermen of tuna and cod. There were several milestones in the contribution naval cartographic of this period. As *Eutimenes the Massaliota* (6th century BC) who decisively influenced the ideas of Ptolemy. Also the famous circumnavigation of Africa by

Phoenician sailors in the service of the Egyptian pharaoh Neco II (700 BC) hereafter Neco. )also the circumnavigation of *Scylax of Carianda* (600 BC) who descended the Indus River to skirting the southern coast of Arabia and the Red Sea to the west until Egypt. On the other hand, the circumnavigation of *Sataspe* (500 AC), who leaving the Nile in Egypt passed through the Strait of Gibraltar heading south to the Gulf of Guinea. Likewise the journey with a colonizing purpose promoted by the Carthaginian *Hanno* (5th century BC) on the African Atlantic coast. Then the voyage of *Eudoxus Cnidus* (4th century BC) contributed geographical maps based in star tracking and in mathematics, and contributed to the idea that the Earth was like the Moon, a sphere. Later, *Himilco* 's journey (IV BC) to the British Isles. Also the circumnavigation of *Pytheas of Marseille* (320 BC) from the French Riviera to the Sea of North, passing through Iceland and the Baltic Sea. Later the

navigation of *Androstenes Thasius* (3rd century BC) who sailed the coasts of Arabia and probably of the Indian countries.

Later the circumnavigation of *Eudoxus of Cyzicus* (2nd century AC) who, in the service of *Ptolemy IV* of Egypt, circumnavigated Africa and made the first direct navigation to India.

Then came the circumnavigation of *Polybius* (146 BC) by the African coasts to the coasts of Senegal. The expeditions of the Roman military man *Agrippa* (1st century BC), who developed a complete map of the world dominated by the Roman Empire and, in the At the same time, trips organized by King *Juba II* of *Mauritania* (1st century BC) to the Canary Islands. Voyages continued of *Isidoro Cárace* (1st century BC to 1st century AD) who discovered itineraries through the East based on the testimonies of merchants.

These are sources reported by Greco-Roman authors, according to the work edited by *Karl Müller*, (*Geographi Graeci Minores. vol.1855, 1861*) (*Amadasi Guzzo 1968; Schulten 1955:44-*

5 ; *Salvat Sea Encyclopedia*, 1975) according to these authors, the

The first post-medieval circumnavigation of Africa was that of the

Portuguese of the 15th century AD Among the so-called geographers

transoceanic voyages of Antiquity, the pioneer was the geographer

*Eutimenes the Massaliot*, whose voyage from Marseilles was

even before Hanno's circumnavigation. As for the

Circumnavigation of the Greek geographer *Scylax of Carianda* (6th century)

(5th century BC) born in Asia Minor, said *Herodotus of Halicarnassus*

(*History: IV, 44*) that he sailed under the orders of the Persian Darius I

from the Indus River to the Indian Ocean and thence eastwards and that in its

journey had encountered tropical animals and landscapes, such

the Japanese and Philippine archipelagos. The distribution of

underwater sites that include the lithic anchors of

hooks, and anchor stones for mooring, used by the

Phoenicians, covers a coastal strip that extends from the

Southeast Asia surrounding the coasts of Africa and Europe to

Norway. They appear on American coasts from California.  
to Brazil. But we know that its stone inscriptions  
epigraphic were certified in the scientific field in the  
North American states of Tennessee, Oregon, Oklahoma and  
Mexico. In Antillean localities of the Dominican Republic and  
Puerto Rico, and in South American localities of the Orinoquia of  
Venezuela and the Amazon and the coast of Brazil, the legendary  
Offir and Tarshish. The pitching of their hooves weakened their armor.  
and framing, until the forward keel was invented, the  
Spur. This first step, which facilitates the cutting of the waves and  
eliminates the nod, emerged on the coast of Galicia (*Petroglyph of  
Auga dos Cebros*). In practice it consisted of the canoe or  
Curiara under construction, the bow end was not emptied.  
He reduced with embers only the wide portion of the sleeve,  
leaving a solid bow. The bow rail in  
consequence was delayed, forming the Protomo. And the extreme

from the stern, tightened from the mast, while the wood was still green, formed the raised Shield, as seen in the Petroglyph from *Auga dos Cebros*. To those first Sailing Canoes or Guaira, They added interlocked boards and frames to secure them.

## 20. THE LOCATION OF OFFIR

About *Hiram I* and *Solomon's* Joint Ventures

The first information we see in the

Narrations of the voyages to Offir departing from the port of Ezion

Geber, in the Red Sea, as appears in I Kings (9:26-28), and

before any mention of the journeys to Tarshish: He points out

literally Chapter 9,26: *The king also built*

*Solomon a fleet from Ezion-Geber, located near Elath, on the coast*

*of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. 9.27 And Hiram sent in the fleet your navigating servants, knowledgeable of the sea, in the company of*

***Solomon's servants. 9.28 They came to Ophir, from where they took gold in the amount of four hundred and twenty talents, which they brought to the King Solomon.*** But let us pause at 1 Kings 9:28: ***They came to Ophir, from where they took gold in the amount of four hundred and twenty talents, which they brought to King Solomon.*** Because it turns out that 420 Talents of gold are  $420(59.8 \text{ kg}) = 25.116 \text{ kg}$  of gold. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixteen kilograms; that is: 25.1 Tons of Gold. That was what they gave to King Solomon. according to Kings 9:28. This tells us that the volume that the Phoenicians had managed to accumulate was much greater. The expression they took gold, does not speak of having dug, taken out of a mine or followed another procedure. They took it directly from the beaches with their hands. In that sense, the The oldest reference, but later than the journey to Ophir, appears in I Kings (10:22), during the simultaneous reigns of Hiram I and Solomon, most likely to designate a type of ship, or



perhaps his destiny: Chapter 10: 22 *For the monarch had in the*  
*the fleet of Tarshish with the fleet of Hiram; once every three*  
*For years the fleet of Tarshish arrived loaded with gold, silver, ivory,*  
*monkeys and peacocks.* A date that Herodotus placed near the  
second half of the 10th century BC From that date on, the king  
*Jehoshaphat* attempted to resume from the port of Ezion Geber,  
construction of ten large-tonnage ships, which in this  
moment they are called Tarshish, with the purpose of traveling  
again to Offir for his gold (I Kings, 22:48-49): Chapter 22: 48  
*There was no king of Edom at that time, only a prefect (a Vice-King). 49*  
*Jehoshaphat had built ten ships of great tonnage to go to Ophir*  
*for gold; but he did not manage to leave, because the fleet was destroyed at Esyon.*  
*Geber.* Offir, Ossir, Uchire name of a primitive tributary  
northern part of the Orinoco River, which descended from Mount Atlan,  
pillar of the western firmament, towards the South, where today

Its successor, the Boca de Cariaco River, flows towards the Cariaco Trench.

Uchire, el rio Unare.

## 21. RESEARCH OF THE PHOENICIANS IN AMERICA

Between the years 1492 and 1498 during the voyages of Christopher Columbus, the identification of Offir and Tarshish did not progress either. In an Assyrian stele from the time of King Asahardon of Nineveh 7th century BC, preserved in the British Museum, clearly located in Tarshish in: *a remote west (Schulten 1955: 173-4)*. The voyages ordered by Pharaoh Neco II and those of the Hanno's circumnavigation, link the Phoenicians, not only with the Atlantic Ocean and the circumnavigation of the continent African, but also as explained before, with the Gold navigations on the coasts of the opposite western side of the Atlantic Ocean. In the 16th century AD, the successful interpretations of chroniclers and travelers of the New World and

then by European historians related the  
circumnavigation of the fleet of Pharaoh Neco II with the Offir of the  
Old Testament, rightly stating, I insist, that  
less one of the ships of the Phoenician fleet that left the sea  
Rojo did indeed accidentally reach the shores of the opposite side  
western Atlantic Ocean but many centuries before  
Neco, before Amasis, and even before Pharaoh Sent, of the  
First Dynasty. Since then, not only historical sources  
written but also epigraphic archaeological remains, have  
confirmed the Phoenician presence on the soil of the opposite side  
western Atlantic Ocean, and since the 17th century,  
specifically related to the northeast coast of Brazil, the  
central coast of Venezuela and the northeast coast of the Dominican Republic  
Dominican Republic, the coasts of Puerto Rico, as well as the Gulf of  
Mexico, and the North American coasts, where the most were found  
extensive written collections of Phoenician tablets, known

since the 19th century. Herodotus (*II, 44*) referred to a place called *Thasos*, founded by the Phoenicians at least five generations before his time (*the 5th century*). Pausanias (*V, 25, 2*) confirms that *Thasos* originates with the Phoenicians (*Straka H. 1972 Comm.pers.*). The same uncertain situation is found *Ufaz* a place of origin of Gold within *Offir* on the side westernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean. *Pedro Rodrigo Campomanes Maritime Antiquity of the Republic of Carthage. 1756. Madrid page 28-29*) says that the three voyages Phoenician nautical ships up to *Offir* and mentioned in the Old Testament, they brought tropical products and Gold in large quantities. Brazilian researchers of the 19th century, supported by some European archaeologists, in response to a request King's public, investigated any possible Phoenician link with the ancient history of Brazil. Semantically, the term *Offir* (*Ossir*) is directly related to the continent

South American for the simple reason of being an aboriginal toponym *Guaiquery* which today has become Uchire. Ossir was the original name of the river and basin currently called Unare, which in archaic times flowed into the Orinoco River through the North. This place name Ossir appears on several maps oldest Europeans in Venezuela, in the current position of Boca de Uchire. The Europeans of the 15th century knew very well what were looking for: the gold of Offir. The region called the Country of Punt in the *Peh-Mu-Ruh* and in other Egyptian books and writings ancient, does not mention there a toponym Offir or Ossir. It is mentioned in its onomastic index as a toponym in the Rio of Sejet-Aaru the Beautiful Amentet of the Land of the Aat Aatlan west of the Turquoise Ocean Pool Atlantic. Jeremiah (10:9) reads: Chapter 10; 9: *Silver is brought laminated gold from Tarshish and gold from Uphaz. Uphaz was therefore in Ophir. There are two fish cities in the Egyptian Peh-Mu-Ruh, one is*

*Piranyapura and the other is Caata-ufaz. Both fish,  
Piranya (Serrasalmus) and Catalufa (Priacanthus) still live in  
rivers to the south and the sea to the north of the Cariaco Trench.*

## 22. RESEARCH OF THE PHOENICIANS IN BRAZIL

There is archaeological evidence of this circumnavigation of the African continent, when it was deciphered in texts translated by archaeologist Prof. *Cyrus Gordon (1968)* previously mentioned. Thus, the arrival of the Portuguese ships to Brazil was considered a coincidence by the Portuguese authorities, since It would have occurred when the Portuguese ships, to avoid the poor conditions at that time in the coastal waters Africans on the way from Portugal to India, They decided to sail across the middle of the Atlantic for a certain section of the journey. The ships moving far away

to the west to avoid the said ocean current, or

I think that they finally decided against the costs.

Brazilians. This fact was the subject of historical notice in the 16th and 19th centuries.

*DC(Maguidowich, I. Op.Cit I)*. The first chroniclers of the 16th century and

then researchers of the 19th century and also of the present

20th century, they dedicated themselves thoroughly to discovering inscriptions

cave paintings or classical texts that gave them information about the Phoenicians

in Brazil. In the case of Brazil, the subject of *Ancient History*

opened in the 1930s, at the *University of São*

*Paulo* (then the most industrialized city in the country), with

emphasis on the Classical area. Since the mid-19th century,

Brazilian researchers had been discussing matters

related to the Phoenician navigators in Brazilian territory,

starting with the vestiges of its presence, which made it

thoroughly research the history of this seafaring people

in order to understand precisely that question. During the decades

A bibliography known as "Bibliography of the Year" was published in the country between 1930 and 1940.

as *the Brasiliana Collection* , consisting of more than 380 volumes.

Some documents that make references to Phoenicians in Brazil,  
prior to the creation of the Institute, were recovered and their  
existence catalogued by that public body. It cannot be  
deny that there was in Brazilian cultural leadership, the purpose of  
to ennoble their country and their people, and they succeeded.

## 23. THE PHOENICIAN JOURNEYS TO SOUTH AMERICA

There is a bibliography from the 19th and 20th centuries on the Phoenicians, and  
his trips to America, and in particular to Brazil, Dominican Republic  
Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and the Gulf of Mexico.  
References all of them based on epigraphic vestiges with  
texts of Phoenician origin, found in the aforementioned regions.

All petroglyph researchers in Venezuela knew it.

during the 19th century. In our analysis we only mention

scientific reports with the precise location of their remains



epigraphic lithics. In 1906 *Pedro Carrascosa* discovered the Phoenician inscription from the Sararè River, Lara state, a petroglyph in a hill surrounded by the source of the Sarare River, a mound Amerindian, a deserted mountain as Carrascosa said in 1906. All these texts reflect, finally, the certainty of the journey from the ancient Phoenician ships to the coast of South America, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, based on the content of many existing inscriptions in the different regions mentioned, several tens of thousands documented in reality. The first approaches related to the Phoenicians in America come from historical navigations, happened by accident or within the framework of a certain naval expedition, which took place between the 12th century BC and the beginning of the present 20th century AD. The first literary sources in this sense originated from news provided by fishermen and transporting sailors, collected by classical authors

Greco-Romans, in a time considerably later than the events. Pharaoh *Sent* as *Heinrich Schliemann* explained , (the archaeologist who located and excavated the ruins of the city of Troy), who reigned at the beginning of the Nile civilization, in The First Dynasty ordered a naval expedition to the land of the AAT, origin of the royal family. The expedition took three years to return and report back this trip took place near From the year 13,750 AP Egypt did not have its own fleet or its monumental pyramids, but their navigators were Phoenicians.

#### 24. THE PHOENICIANS AND THE LEGEND OF ELDORADO

The first Spanish chroniclers arrived in the New World along with Christopher Columbus were the disseminators or promoters of the search for El Dorado. Columbus in 1503 came across a huge canoe of merchants dressed in aprons,

**coming from Maya, the Guararia of Maya, who**

**They reported that the metal they were looking for would be found in the South. The Welsers**

**and then other Europeans, were guided from Quisqueya with**

**allusions to the Guatavita lagoon, which they sought in vain from**

**Lake Maracaibo, because the native guides of present-day Cucuta,**

**cleverly diverted them to Manoa, a city**

**abandoned from another ancestral time, which they would reach by river**

**Guaviare where the curare of the Omeguas would be waiting for them.**

**Adventurers searching for El Dorado were on the trail**

**of Lost Cities, or as the Brazilians say, cities**

**forgotten, hidden in the shadow of the immense jungles.**

**frantic search was initially based on a**

**pre-Columbian ceremony in the Guatavita Lagoon, table of**

**Bogota, Colombia, and began on the coast of present-day Venezuela**

**with the Welsers, expeditionaries in the service of the bankers of**

**Augsburg, who initially approached from the current**

Gulf of Venezuela, near the border with Colombia, and in the coast founded a first enclave called *Neu Nürnberg* (today Maracaibo). The lost cities, or abandoned cities or forgotten, they really existed and would appear in unpopulated areas of Venezuela, starting in the late 20th century. but you had to put your heart into the search. In the case of Brazil some of these forgotten human centers, lost in the extensive jungles, had been described in the current State of Parahiba, a region that was indeed visited by the Phoenician navigators, first by accident but then by task common among sailors. It was initially detected due to the reports of Phoenician inscriptions near the northeast coast of Brazil. Although the true mining sources of wealth, gold alluvial or cochano, and the diamonds, there would have to be discovered in Minas Gerais, southeastern region of Brazil. The initial explanation was that the newly found lands

They were a paradise that had been sought for a long time  
time by Christian geographers, given the need to make  
square geography and cartography in particular, with the  
descriptions of the biblical texts, but also to match the location  
of Cochano gold (*Uslar Pietri, A. Human values 1972;*

*Márquez 1985:4-33 and I- VIII*). It was handled since the 15th century. And even  
in the 18th century in the Portuguese South American colony, literature  
referring to a statue or sculpture found in the archipelago  
Portuguese Azores, in the Atlantic. It seems that this

The story was initially told by the Portuguese nobleman *Damião de*  
*Goes, Chronicle of Prince Dom Joam, Lisbon, 1567*), although the

The episode narrated apparently occurred during the reign of  
*Manuel I*. Portuguese navigators would have discovered in one of the  
islands of the archipelago, the westernmost of which is called Corvo,  
a large statue of a man in Arab clothing and without a cap,  
on top of some mountains. He had one of his arms extended

towards the west, that is, in the direction of the newly arrived lands discovered in the New World. There would be inscriptions on the base that could not be deciphered, according to the Portuguese author.

The sculpture in question was an Aria or Aboriginal Geo-sculpture, although the descriptions referred to a statue

Amerindian concepts of Aria and Ataihuar varied according to the scale of the work). He also referred to the trip ordered by the

Pharaoh Neco II (*Damian de Goes 1567:5*) made by sailors

Phoenicians, linking the island of Corvo to some visit of the

Phoenician navigators. The island of Corvo, together with that of Flores, was the last to be discovered in the Azores archipelago.

The Portuguese *Diogo de Teive* arrived in 1451, looking for the island mythical Seven Cities (*Maguidowich, Op. cit. I. 1-12*). On the

alleged statue says the French archaeologist *Gaffarel* (1968,

101) that one of the promontories of Corvo, shows the shape of

a person, with one hand pointing to the west (an Aria).

This information was collected from the work of *Faria and Souza*  
*History of the Kingdom of Portugal 1730, p. 258*), and also  
found in another of *Boid's Description of the Azores. 1835, p. 1*  
(25). It was deduced that the statue is an Aria or Geosculpture,  
natural geological phenomenon highlighted or deepened by the  
*Aboriginal Archaeology of the ARIA (Geosculptures) in*  
*Venezuela and the Archaic Navigation Routes*. In this  
For example, sea level must have been much lower than this Aria  
during its community intervention of lowering, no less than  
30 meters (9500 to 8200 BP). The sea level was 60 m below  
the current one around the year 11,500 BP The story about this Aria  
appeared again in the epic poem of the discovery of the  
coast of Bahia, *José de Santa Rita Durão Caramuru. Lisbon.*  
*1781*), where that author mentioned the aforementioned statue: *where*  
*He pointed with his finger at the golden Brazil, indicating the place as the*  
*country of rich metal, Costa (Brazil, 1896: 33-6 and 57) equally*

shared the Phoenician presence in America. The qualifier of

An inscription at the foot of this statue was due to its appearance  
aligned letters (*Madeira, Alberto. 1970*). What was expressed by

*Durão* is coeval with the discoveries of large quantities of gold and  
diamonds in the then province of Minas Gerais, neighboring

Rio de Janeiro. Between 1700 and 1770 the Portuguese colony was one of the  
largest gold producers in the world. Period in which the capital

from the Portuguese colony, which until then had been Salvador

from Bahia, located in the northeast region, passed to Rio de Janeiro in  
1763, from whose port the minerals and the

precious stones from the Portuguese metropolis. *John Daniel*

*Treasure Discovered in the Amazon River Peak Portugal. 1741-*  
*57*), observed very similar linguistics and rituals among the

indigenous people and the Semites, postulating that the Brazilian Indians

They were *descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel*. *Gumilha*

*History of the Orinoco (illustrated)*, postulated that the Amerindians



They came to the New World *from the descendants of Can,*  
*one of the grandsons of the biblical Noah,* since he was never in the countryside  
scientist wanted to try to give credit to all the  
Amerindian oral and historical traditions in which they explained  
be natives, and not come from some other region. The natives  
of Atlan and the Cumanagotos in general, repeated a phrase that  
never wanted to understand: *N-anna Cari Roote: We are the people of the*  
*sinking.* Well, the Hispanics in the case of Venezuela,  
They asked the aborigines if they knew of a mountainous land  
that had sunk into the sea, and the Paria, neighbors of the  
Quiriquire and the Cumanagoto, explained to them what was happening  
had sunk from the ancient mountains of the north, and before the  
abuse and killing were still told We are People,  
The People of the (Sinking (N-anna *Cari Rootè*). *Manoel Dias*  
*Soeiro Origin of the Americans, Amsterdam. 1650*), said that  
*The Indians* would have been *descendants of the ten Tribes*

***Losses of Israel. Flavius Josephus (37-95), was the first to mention that Semitic migration to the tropics (Joao Daniel 1881:25-7, 36, 44, 63-4 and 115-7). For Calogeras (1938:5-6), another author of the Brazilian Collection, the Portuguese put in a kind of secret service runs during the time of the Great Navigations, designed to hide their achievements from the competitors in the South Atlantic. A measure largely similar to that used by the Phoenicians, who according to that author, they even managed to sink enemy ships that crossed the Strait of Gibraltar in ancient times. Calogeras***

**He also believed that the Portuguese navigators were aware of nautical charts produced by the Phoenicians on the existence of the New World. On the other hand, there were those who claimed that the Carthaginians used to visit the Brazilian coast, *although the***

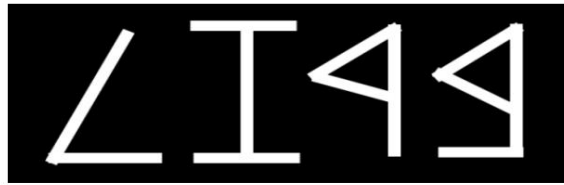
***The first were the Phoenicians from southern Spain,***

**as García (1729:24 and 192-5) expressed it: A wonderful place**

according to this, which was evoked by chroniclers such as *Florian, Francisco López de Gómara* (General History of the Indies, 1554),  
*Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés* (1526, 1535, 1547),  
*Genebrardo* and *Mariana*, who would have followed the hypothesis of  
the Phoenician descendants and that *its inhabitants moved to the current  
Brazilian territory before the island of Atlantes was flooded.*

The first two chroniclers of the Portuguese colony were the  
Portuguese *Pedro de Magalhães de Gandavo* History of  
*Santa Cruz province, Brazil, 1576*), and *Vicente do Salvador* the  
first Brazilian who wrote the *History of Brazil*, but these do not  
They mention the Canaanite origin. For the Brazilian historian  
*Capistrano de Abreu* *The Discovery of Brazil, 1883*;  
*Chapters of Colonial History, 1907*) the word Brazil comes  
of the same name given to an archipelago recorded on charts  
nautical since the 1st century AD. Its existence was already mentioned in the  
final half of the 6th century AD by the nautical expedition of

***Brendan*** in his search for the other side of the Atlantic where  
I thought I would find Paradise (*García 1729:32*). Certainly  
***Brendan*** was not far from reality. Since the 9th century AD  
The name of Brazil was known to Italian merchants and  
Arabs. A place associated with the Garden of Eden because of the climate  
soft and the beauty of its vegetation. *Jesus Hoyos (pers. comm.,*  
*1976)* Botanist, Plant Ecologist and flora photographer  
Amazonian considers that Brazil is simply the old  
name of the Brazilwood or Dyewood from which the  
Gallic Acid or Tannin used in leather tanning, the tree  
called Brazil, or Colorado Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*). Various  
Hispanic historians mention *Cristobal Guerra*  
extracting a cargo from Brazilwood or Tiñien Island  
Cubagua in the year 1500 AD, during the beginning of the factory  
slave trader of pearl extraction. Brazil was therefore the name  
given by the Iberians to the botanical species, by Phoenician tradition



BRZL, who traded it for the tannery in the Mediterranean and the same Iberian Atlantic front, where it is species did not exist. The name of the plant, and the name of a land located on the other side of the Atlantic, were in the Geographical literature at the end of the 6th century AD As a color, however, the same inscription Phoenician Brazil is the color of the Land of (iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ), the color of the extract from the wood from which they extracted Tanning tannin, the Colorado Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) which dyes that color, the color of the Dye Stick extract, and of course the same color of *Iron Oxide* ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) in whose shades vary the skin color of Amerindians.

In the 15th century, before the discovery of Brazil, there was a tradition of the *Almogarin*, eight Portuguese cousins who

**They embarked on a journey from the Tagus River to the Atlantic.**

**route, always towards the west, would have taken about thirty**

**five days until reaching land, where its inhabitants had the**

**copper-colored *skin and straight, black hair (Mello-Leitão***

**1941:11-3) which gives some certainty to this tradition, since**

**The peninsulars had never seen Amerindians as such**

**describe them with such accuracy. The archaeology of Brazil was born**

**framed in these antecedents and search for Cities**

**Forgotten or abandoned by ancient civilizations and located**

**Under the jungles. The search for gold on several expeditions**

**led to reports of unknown inscriptions, other than**

**Native petroglyphs, inside the current State of**

**Parahíba, already attributed to the visits of ancient navigators**

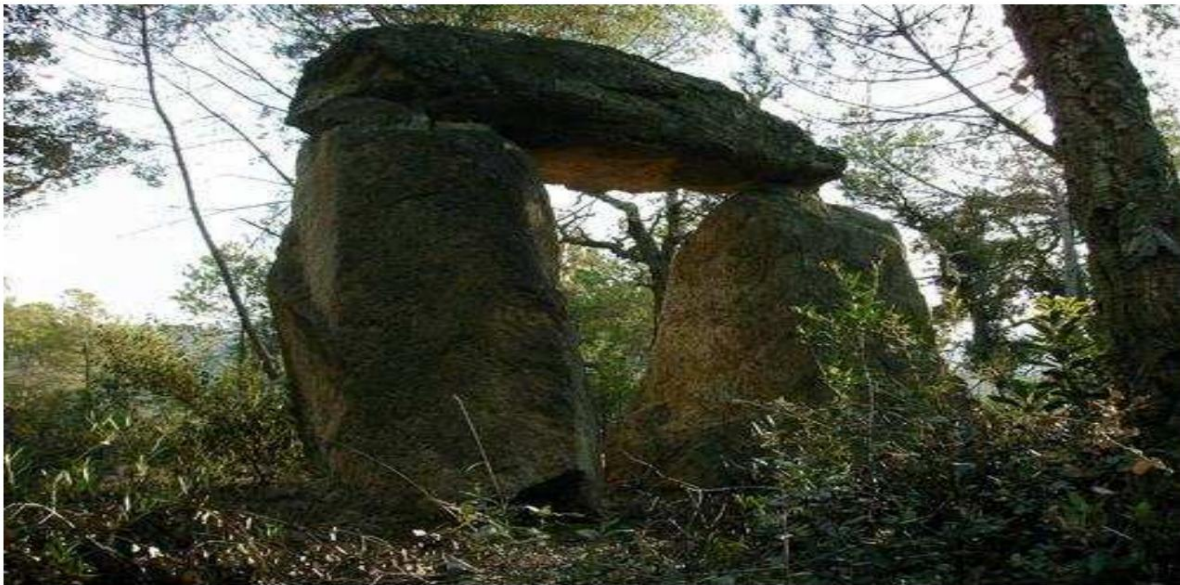
**Phoenicians. The sources of gold and diamonds really existed and**

**They were found around 1680, in the interior of the current State of**

**Minas Gerais. One of the first records of the symbols and**

signs found in rocks in the interior of the current State of

Paraíba, was owned by Captain *Feliciano Coelho de Carvalho*, in 1598,



These were rock inscriptions drawn in caves.

on the banks of the Araçoagipe River , characterized by *Coelho* as

Latin letters. In addition to the record of the Dolmen of the

Potiguares who were natives to whom said captain

He was chasing. These dolmens, whose native name is *Equeretaima*

(Tiger Shelters) are the structures of the burial rooms of

the Mounds or Sambaqui, after their sediment was removed by

erosion and rain (*Equeretaima: tiger shelters, Diario*

*Edit.*) .

(*Dialogues of the Grandeurs of Brazil, 1618. 8-68*) owner of a

sugar mill, lived between 1583 and 1587 in the current State

of Pernambuco, neighboring Parahíba, then the largest area

developed by the Portuguese colony due to the production of

sugar. Between 1607 and 1618, he lived in the city of Parahíba. This

manuscript contains information about some inscriptions

detected in that area between 1607 and 1618, and it was

recovered in a Dutch library by the historian

Brazilian, diplomat and member of the *Historical and Geographical Institute*

*Brazilian IHGB Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen* who

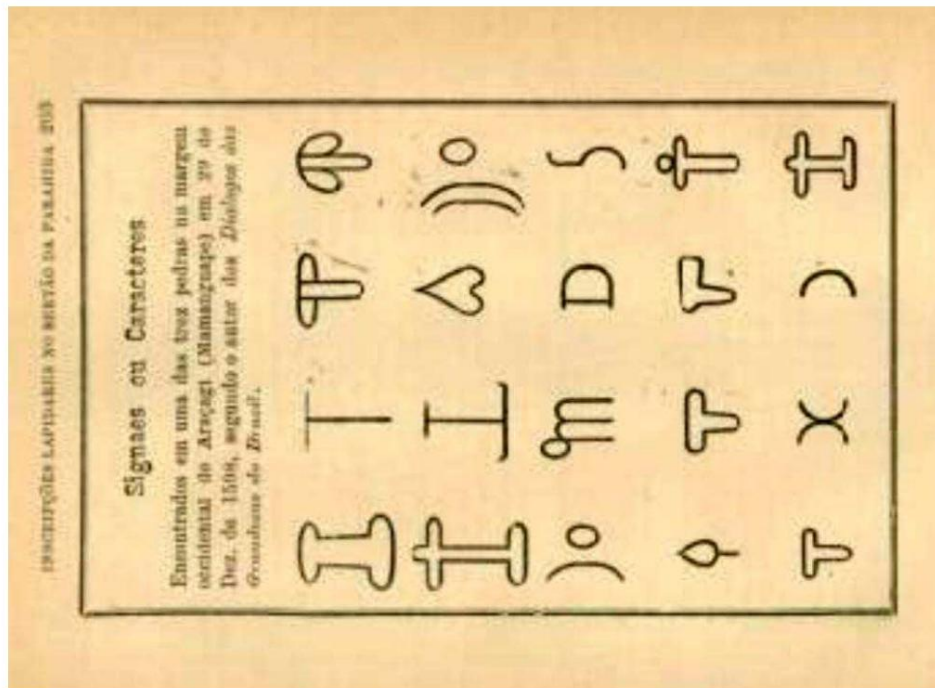
He communicated the discovery to his colleagues from Vienna via

Letter dated September 23, 1874, cited in the Magazine

from HIGB (*RHIGB, 1874.*) *Lapidary Inscriptions in the Backlands of*



**Parahiba 1598 .RIHGB 1892:201-3) one of the first  
archaeologies of Brazil.**



Characters found on one of the three stones on the western bank of the Aracoagipe River December 27, 1508 (According to the author of the manuscript *Dialogues of the Grandeurs of Brazil*) Lapidary inscriptions in the Sertao da Parahiba. Vernhaggen, 1874). Several of these Phoenician characters appear in other locations in South America and the Caribbean, and also in North America.

**Its author interpreted that those inscriptions copied by the  
They came from Phoenician navigators who arrived in South America,  
based on some texts from the Old Testament: 1 Kings  
(9:10-14, and 26-28) and (10:11-12, and 22-23); and II Chronicles (8:17) and**

(9:21), which speaks of the ships hired by Solomon with the Tyrian king Hiram I and who returned after three years to a Phoenician port from remote places. This chronicler He explained that these distant places located three years away distance, were coastal ports of the current State of Pernambuco, neighboring Parahíba, northeast region of Brazil (*Brandão 1943:110-4*). For his part, *Antonio de Herrera* (*General History of the deeds of the Castilians in the Indies and mainland of the Ocean Sea*, pioneerly identified the region South American with Atlantis (*Vivante & Imbelloni 1939:62-3*) – The Aztecs knew it as *Aztlan* or *Atlan* - and of course I support the idea of a South American continent already known for Mediterranean peoples in Antiquity, especially the Phoenicians. Also *Gregorio García* (*García 1729:79-100, 141, 158 and 163*) stated that the first indigenous people could have been immigrants from the Atlantean peoples, who arrived before their

island was completely submerged in the sea. And that the Atlanteans

They were related to the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, which

Today it is, as we previously stated, genetically true.

Other chroniclers and authors who defended the presence of

The ancient Phoenician navigators in America were: *Philip*

*Guamán Poma de Ayala*, in 1613; *Juan de Torquemada*

*(Indian Monarchy, 1615)* about the deep-rooted tradition of

the native Mexicans about the arrival of *Quetzalcoatl*, prior to

the Spanish. While *Singuenza and Gongora* (16th century) copied

the Aztec strips that explain the Aztec Pilgrimage from

Tenochtitlan towards Aztlan, the original island of the Aztlanecas or

Aztecs, pilgrimage developed around South America

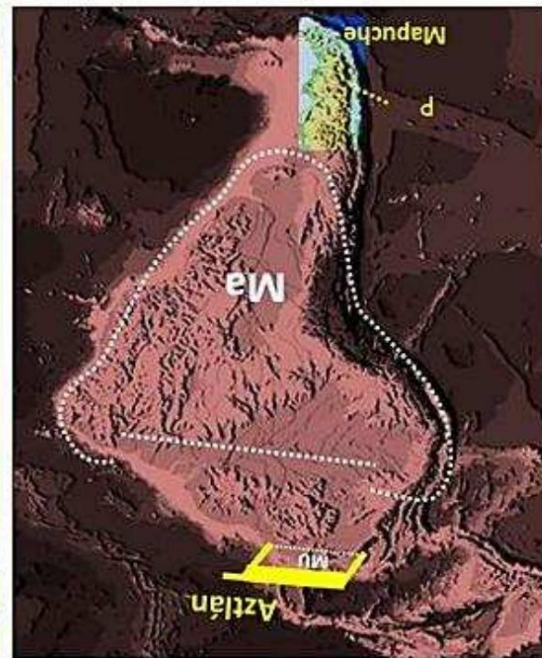
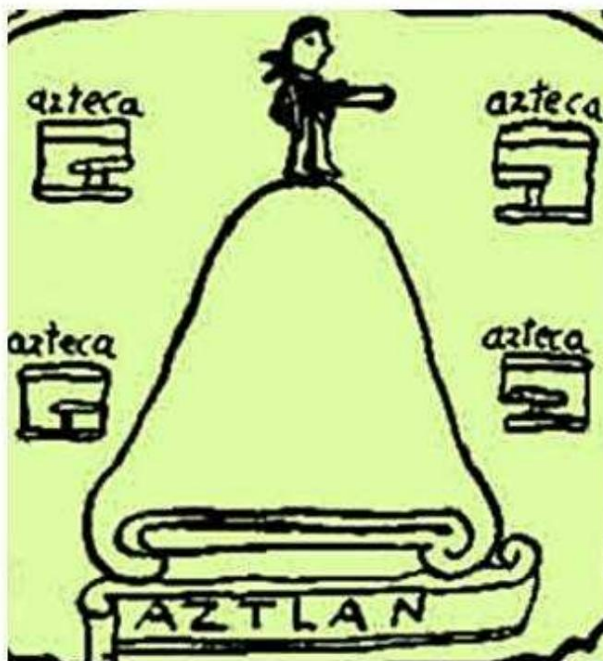
(around the year 5000 BP) whose navigation has been attributed to the

collaboration of Phoenician ships.



Map of Singuenza and Gongora of the Aztec Pilgrimage of Aztlan.

**Prof. Luis Certin (UCAB) has documented in detail the Pilgrimage of the Aztecs to Aztlan.**



Mapa de la Isla Aztlan de una tira Azteca y a su derecha el Aztlan geografico y Ma, indicando el curso del rio Amazonas. La figurina Mapuche esta indicando la serrania que unia Quilpue en los Andes con Pascua(P). Del autor(Aztlan, 1983. Rev.MN.Caracas). Las 4 Islas altares "azteca" son Pascua, Galapagos, Fernando Noronha y Malvinas.

***Francisco Javier Clavigero*** said that Quetzalcoatl was originally from a region populated by the Phoenicians (*Gaffarel 1968:112-3*). ***Thomas Thorowgood*** (*Jews in America*, , shared this criteria regarding the Brazilian coastline and origin Amerindian and Phoenician of the lost tribes of the texts biblical. Many other authors followed suit.

## INSCRIPCION DE DIGHTON WRITING ROCK



Dighton Writing Rock, located in the current State of Massachusetts, was attributed to an ancient Phoenician people who would have visited the area. The stone was known since 1680, through the newsletter that published it called *Philosophical Transactions Society* (Straka, Hellmuth, 1974). The news said that it was a wake belonging to sailors Phoenicians, as the archaeologist saw it almost three centuries later French Gravier (1968:166-92), during the First Congress of Americanists, made in France. On the other hand, they were



Other remains have been reported, such as the one formed by nine coins and classified as of Punic or Phoenician origin and belonging to the 1st century III BC, in addition to some ceramic sherds (*Monod 1973:548-50; Isserlin 1984:31-46*). From the 1870s onwards, ornaments and paintings on ceramic vessels and utensils were excavated in the Sitio do Pacoval, on the oceanic island of Marajó, located in the mouth of the Amazon River, northern region (*RIHGB 1887:213-94*). The origin of these objects was attributed, at that time, moment, to the Phoenicians. And for the last 100 years there has been no There have been scientific arguments opposing that opinion. To be Exactly, the central decorations of this turned pottery They consist of well-known Amerindian graphic motifs, whose originals are present in South American petroglyphs, but His designs appear framed in a very ceramic style beautiful and complex, similar to decorated vessel styles of the Eastern Mediterranean. The influence is undeniable to such an extent

such as the influence of the design of the Zither and the Guitar, in the design of the Ukulele and the *Cuatro* (Exposito, Duno, 1971). Ferrer, Exposito and Cabal, (1971, pers. comm.) assure that *the people Andalusian attributes in its traditions that wonderful music, those arpeggios, to the ancient Phoenician fishermen and navigators.*

## 24. PHOENICIANS IN ROYAL PORTUGUESE ARCHEOLOGY

King João VI changed his headquarters to Lisbon, in view of the imminent Napoleon's occupation, up to the colony of Rio de Janeiro in 1808. Already settled in Brazil, he promoted the creation of a series of government bodies, necessary for the operation of its court. Politically, Brazil remained a Portuguese colony, to then be elevated to the status of United Kingdom, until In 1822 it became independent after the definitive return of João VI to Portugal. While in Brazil, the king also promoted the private financial support and development of cultural activities



and scientists, especially in their personal area of research

which was History and Archaeology. In 1817 a Mission arrived

French Cultural Association composed of professionals from various areas

of knowledge. One of them was also a visual artist

*Jean Baptiste Debret Picturesque and Literary Journey to Brazil,*

*1834*). There he described not only some characteristics

ecoclimatic and botanical of exotic beauty, and also several

Petroglyphs and epigraphic inscriptions found in the *Serra*

*da Anastácia*, in the interior of the current State of Bahia, region

northeast, to which he attributed, in addition to their artistic value, their

interpretation, reiterating his predescription of designs and

paintings left by the presence of the Phoenicians. Between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD,

XVI and XVIII, most of the peninsular visitors already

From then on, Brazil received scientific expeditions

cultural, an activity that increased in 1834. For some

historians, the cycle of the Naturalist Travelers in the colony

Portuguese seems to have been inaugurated by the expedition of French *La Condamine*, in a river crossing by the river Amazonas from 1736. Others, however, propose as The beginning of this cycle was the *Iberian-Brazilian Expedition* of 1750 (*Mello-Leitão 1941:69-70*), with the agreement of both crowns in demarcate its colonial borders between Brazil and Uruguay with the participation of Tupi-Guaranies. In opinion of authors of *Brasiliana Collection*, as Naturalist Travelers (Cardoso 1933:40; Mello-Leitao 1934; Vianna 1935; Matos 1939; Mello-Leitão 1941:1-60) qualified the explorers and scientists who They traveled around Brazil during the 19th century and early 20th century, considered wise in their time. They used to stay in the hospital for months or years in the virgin forests as they are called among those of us who We have entered them. Others lived for a long time in cities, or in remote indigenous towns and villages. Upon their return to Europe published their experiences. Among other travelers

Naturalists of that time include *Wilhelm Ludwig von Eschwege* , who made archaeological records between 1815 and 1817; *Rochus Schuch*, Austrian geophysicist who arrived in 1817, and recorded the discovery of rock ruins in the interior of the State from Espírito Santo, southeastern region; the French botanist *August Saint-Hilaire* who traveled the interior for six years Brazilian jungle, including the São Francisco River, in the region northeast, and also integrated a border demarcation team with French Guiana in the Amazon rainforest. In its later publication the Frenchman recounted the discovery of stones with drawings ancient, some with superimpositions of letters (Phoenician).

Archaeologists also came at the beginning of the 19th century German *Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius*, *Johann Baptist von Spix* and *Johannes Natterer*. These last three scientists They traveled more than ten thousand kilometers in the current United States of São Paulo and Minas Gerais (southeast region), Bahia (region

northeast) - where they investigated rock art - and part of the Amazon (northern region), between 1817 and 1820 (*Madeira, op.cit.*). Upon returning to their homeland, they published, between 1823 and 1831, three volumes entitled *Reise in Brasilien*, later translated into Portuguese. From that expedition onwards, particularly the *KFP von Martius*'s thought postulated based on the few and scattered superimposed inscriptions, the ancient presence of Phoenicians in Brazil. Danish paleontologist *Peter Wilhelm Lund* since 1825, collected in excavations the first Brazilian human fossils along with remains of mammals that are now extinct (*RIHGB 1973:326-34*). Another expedition *Charles Darwin* also observed inscriptions and petroglyphs. in 1832 without commenting on the matter, since his objective was something else field. In 1840, *Suenson* and *Schultz* made an expedition, and also the botanist *Kruger*, who held records Phoenicians in the region (*Bessmertny 1935:34*) and on the existence

of a Forgotten City in the jungle of Bahia. Previously, a  
expedition of the English researcher *François Louis Nomp*  
*Caumant La Porte*, collected Phoenician statuettes in 1843 in the  
Amazon region, without any existence a century and a half later  
opposing scientific opinion. His fellow countryman, the biologist *Alfred Russel*  
*Wallace* explored the banks of the Amazon River from 1848 to 1852,  
collecting pieces and fragments with Phoenician characteristics that  
They were sent to London, also without any scientific opinion  
opposite. *Richard Francis Burton* traveled in 1867, the banks  
of the São Francisco River, the Paragua, very close to the border  
Venezuelan, where ruins of an ancient city were reported  
Lost without any scientific opinion having existed  
opuesta. *Jules Nicolas Crevaix Travels in America*  
*Sud*, 1883), I collect some pieces and observe inscriptions and  
petroglyphs between 1873 and 1879 in the Amazon rainforest between Brazil  
and French Guiana. The anthropologists *Karl von den Steinen*

who investigated the origin of the inhabitants of the areas  
jungle and *Paul Ehrenreich* , who studied the traditions  
Brazilian Amerindians, and their possible relationship with the ancients  
Phoenicians and their short signs also had no opposition  
scientifically argued by the guild or even by some  
researcher. Many of the Naturalist Travelers returned to  
Europe with archaeological materials collected and  
registrations copied. *Alcides Charles D' Orbigny (La Relation  
from the Voyage to South America,* made excavations  
and I copy inscriptions by sending about ten thousand pieces to his country.  
Also the Russian geophysicist *Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff*  
He commanded a scientific expedition that was sent to Moscow  
numerous sample boxes. Which was also done by the  
German *Friedrich Sellow* sending to the Natural History Museum  
from Berlin two thousand samples of different rocks, of the current  
States of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul. Another visitor was

the American geologist *Orville Adalbert Derby*, who investigated the techniques of pottery production of the tribes Marajoaras with his very original and beautiful style of influence Phoenician stylistics, and also organized mineral collections for the National Museum of Brazil.



In these turned Marajoaras vessels the central designs are well known among the petroglyph designs of South America, although the decoration style features geometric vignettes that They recall the Arabic, Semitic and Indic styles of the Middle Ages East. Notice similar beautiful vessels displayed in Manaus,

in August 1959. The emblem is evident on the central vessel  
Geographic map of Aztlan. The one on the left highlights the designs  
central archaic petroglyphs, and on the right there are some  
some motifs that look Aztec... or maybe Hindu. The three  
together they are already identified as the pottery of the Atlanteans, the  
ceramics of Atlantis. And that Marajoara pottery is beautiful.

Canadian archaeologist *Charles Fredrick Hartt* acted as  
director of the Geological Commission of the Brazilian Empire, and sent  
to Cornell University various minerals and fossils. The contribution  
from the Naturalist Travelers to the study of the problem of the  
non-Amerindian inscriptions, Phoenician according to several of those,  
It had no continuity among later researchers  
South Americans and in general, at least during the last hundred  
years. *KFP von Martius Trip to Brazil Royal Academy of  
Sciences of Munich*) was one of the first Travelers



**Naturalists interested in the study of the origin of the**

**Brazilian Amerindians under systematic investigation**

**Although I do not rule out sporadic Phoenician contacts, everything**

**Of course, due to the occasional non-Amerindian signs. His work**

**Archaeological and ethnographic research on the United Kingdom of Brazil**

**He recorded not only the inscriptions and rock art of the interior of**

**Bay, but also collected more than 6,000 botanical species.**

**I detect archaeological sites in the Amazon region, and I collect**

**about 700 pieces (*Lisbon 1997:69*). His expedition took notes**

**ethnographic materials and glossaries of Amerindian languages. These materials**

**and records were kept on the team's return to Europe.**

***Alexander von Humboldt* was always clear that the**

**American Indians were the only true ones**

**builders of the ruins found in the New World.**

**fact found urban lithic remains in the center of the**

**plains of Venezuela 170 years before us *Travel to the***

## ***Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent and Cosmos Even***

there had existed tacitly among various other authors a

criterion, in that the natives had not developed a

writing. That is to say, no author imagined any relationship between

Petroglyphs and the denied writing, typical of the peoples

Amerindians, a relationship that would be established at the end of the 20th century with the

Graphophonetic theory with which they were translated and published

translations of nearly 1000 Amerindian petroglyphs

Venezuela and Brazil *Maïum Merer: Marks of Language*.

*Maya-Hispanic-Mayan Graphophonetic Dictionary. Prieto, M. 1983)*

The decipherment of cuneiform writing by *Rask and*

*Grotefend* in 1810, and of the Egyptian hieroglyphs by

*Champollion* in 1822, opened the way for new fields of

study, but it seems that no one was interested in

deciphering Amerindian petroglyphs until the mid-1960s

70 of the S.XX. (*Sujo Volsky, Jeaninne, 1976; Prieto, MA 1983*). The

first recognized the presence of isolated inscriptions with Phoenician characters, but preferred to delve into the design of a linguistic methodology. The second detected characters graphenetics that were repeated in different altarpieces and put in He practices Amerindian graphenetic theory. He began to publish the petroglyphs one by one, with their translations in archaic languages (Maïum) and its pronunciation diagrams from the written characters (MaïamMerer), a task in which he invested several decades, discovering that with this graphonetic writing it was possible to read the place names where the altarpieces were located, whether in Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Spain or Scandinavia. In 1837 the first manual was published that systematized the Phoenician, Punic and Neo-Punic inscriptions prepared by *Gesenius (Straka, H. 1978. Rev. MN. Gaisma Edit. Caracas).*



**PEDRA DA GÁVEA VL Baril Chabaud, Conde de la Hure, 1865. From a distance they really look like letters, and that is what the first Amerindians who observed them thought. –in archaic times– just like their heirs, the Phoenicians. They were formed by the wind, but they inspired a writing system that is still used every day.**

## **LOST OR DESOPOPULATED CITIES**

**San Brandan, Brazil, Antilia, Ofir and Tarsis, Seven Cities were names of coasts and islands that appeared on maps from the 6th century to 15th century, Europeans were looking for Hiramypura City of Gold and other new legends, like El Dorado.**



**There were also some pre-Columbian native centers there. depopulated and forgotten by the growth of the jungles tropical. Some with more than 1500 hectares of extension.**

**From the 16th century onwards, the first Europeans went in search of**



some and other vestiges, and a whole series of legends developed and literatures, nourished by a mixture of oral traditions Amerindians, with exaggerations or simple imaginative inventions about hidden treasures and riches.



In 1839, *João da Silva Guimarães*, gave a session of the *Instituto Historico Geografico Brasileiro*, a legible manuscript known as 512 located in the Colonial Archive, which reported the existence of some vestiges, ruins of an ancient city in the Bahia Jungle. It was called : *Historical relationship*

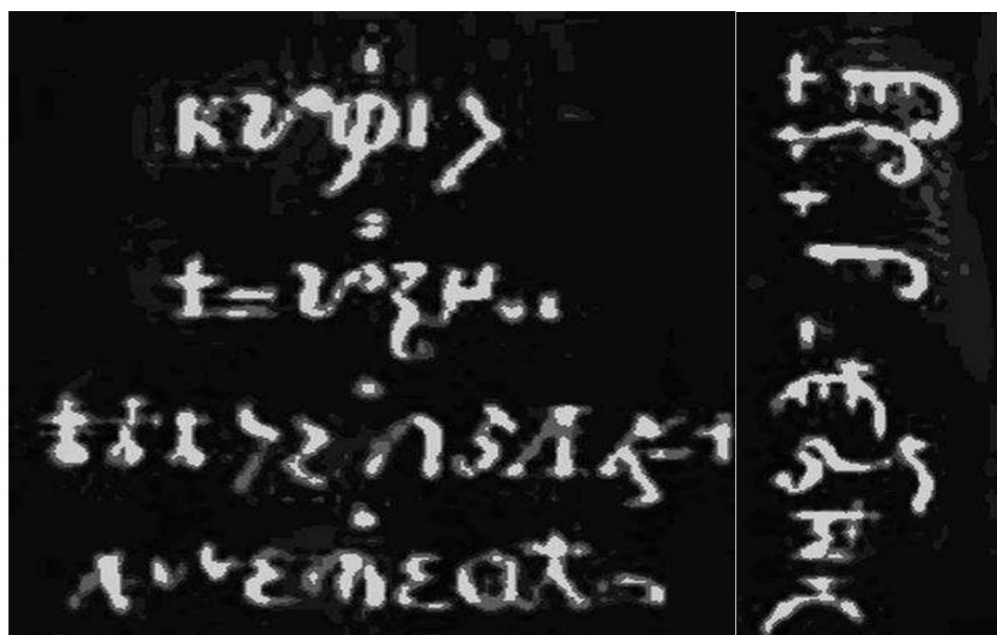
*of a hidden, large, ancient town without inhabitants,*

*which was discovered in the year 15* somewhere inside the

current State of Bahia, northeast region (*Calmon 1950:162-70*). In

The text described some Phoenician lithic epigraphs.

copied characters were reproduced as follows:



These inscriptions copied in 1512 began among the S.

XVI and XIX, to a literature of the Phoenicians and other navigators

civilized in the Portuguese South American colony. These same

themes in the 19th century deepened with an increasingly scientific character,

in the rescue of a documented vision of the aborigine  
ancient South American and its ancestral link with the  
Navigators on the coast of Africa and the Phoenicians. Professor *Runuku  
Rashidi*, quoting ancient African historical texts, recalls  
These Afro-South American navigators like the *Machoapii* or  
*Machoopi*, remembered in the Caribbean language as *Paraguachoa*, and  
in the Canary Islands as *Guanchoa*. The three words have the  
same translation: people of the sea. The new trend of  
Research started then, raised a redimensioning  
interpretive of indigenous customs, which from the  
The 1860s will elevate native Brazilians to the status of  
representatives of an ancient and civilized ancestor, in all  
South America then becomes interested in rescuing and revaluing the  
indigenous medicine, their ecological knowledge, their vision  
ancestral of astronomy, its numerical system, its systems of  
construction and its architecture, its textile techniques, elaboration



of clothing and footwear, the reasons and methods of making their Cultural products. Oral traditions. It existed then on the part of the *IHGB* a marked interest in reinterpreting historically the achievements and originalities of cultures Amerindians, in search of an authentic national identity and ancestral. In practice, that goal was shared by some researchers motivated by their own experiences of field (see: *Guarena: Descendants. A Guide to the Study and Research of the Indigenous Tradition Mariche Cumanagoto: The Archaic Navigators of South America* . The official criterion Brazilian that the ruins of the true Atlantean civilization could be found somewhere in the geography South American, a very accurate criterion by the way, led to numerous adventurers and a few rigorous researchers from field to a task of systematic exploration. While in Brazil of the 19th century some European academics, such as the geographer

Frenchman *Antonio Snider-Pellegrini* , had proposed in 1859  
its location in the then province of Mato Grosso, in the  
centro de Brasil (*Vivante & Imbelloni 1939:72*) enormous region  
until then unexplored. Several subsequent expeditions  
They disappeared into the jungle with no return, like that of  
*Appollinaire Fran* and the famous and ill-fated expedition of  
British *Percy Harrisson Fawcett* and Son, initiated in that  
region. The French archaeologist *VL Barril Chabaud*  
*Inscriptions Reproduced from a Library Manuscript*  
*Published in Rio de Janeiro in 1754. arch.IHGB: Box. 92, p.*  
*June 7, 1865*) postulated the ancient Phoenician presence in the territory  
Brazilian. In his research, the archaeologist seriously exposed  
that the country's jungles sheltered temples, statues and  
monuments similar to those of the Aztecs in Mexico, to the  
Mayans in Central America and the Incas in neighboring Peru. But  
There was no interest in what he presented. Regions to which,

purpose of the sporadic alphabetical signs on the shore

The rivers, in his opinion, would have also arrived

Phoenician merchants. This researcher compared the

characters from several inscriptions from the Brazilian Northeast and those

other regions, with characters reproduced in the *Manuscript*

512, and with other characters of Phoenician inscriptions

authenticated, with characters from the same graphic base present

in pre-Hispanic stone altarpieces, and also with others

located in the United States, such as *Dighton Writing*

*Rock, Bat Creek, and Aleghani*, as well as others from Central America,

previously identified as Phoenician epigraphs. Their report

I was hoping to move the start of a research project

serious national discussion on the topic. But the other members of the IHGB

They opposed and the proposed official initiative did not prosper. Two

Centuries later, his approach remains valid.

## AMERICAN SKULLS AND MEDITERRANEAN SKULLS

The archaeologist *Bartolomé Tavera-Acosta* (1956:96 and 103),  
He had copied it from a stone during the 19th century, in the village  
Venezuelan from Santa Isabel, Stone Island, riverbank  
Black, a carved altarpiece with two ships, a large one made of bundles  
of woven reeds, and above another of smaller scale, a ship  
Phoenician. A hammerstone, made from the mineral jadeite  
rosacea, material used by Phoenician artisans, covered with  
Phoenician characters, today called the Gaspar Stone, was found  
in the Amazon rainforest. This was explained by the archaeologist in 1904,  
his article *Comparative Archaeology of Brazil. Museum Magazine*  
*Paulista*, according to *Lopes* (1904). Indeed, a hypothesis of the  
era defended by several researchers, based the relationship  
trade between ancient navigators and the Amazonian natives,  
barely supported by the absence of the aforementioned mineral in the soil  
Brazilian. Although at the end of the 19th century, mines of

green jadeite in the city of Amargosa, inland from present-day  
State of Bahia, northeast region. Pinkish jadeite did not appear.  
there. This supported his argument about the possible relationship  
between Phoenician navigators and ancient Amerindians who also  
It was considered by archaeologist *Karl von Koseritz*

*Ethnological Sketches, Porto Alegre: Gundlach's Typographia  
& Comp., 1884, p. 35 ff.)* This author analyzed a series of  
remains collected in the Sambaqui area (Mound) in  
*Conceição do Arroyo*, in the interior of the State of Rio Grande do  
South, the funerary urns, the silver plates and the Axes of  
Copper (non-Amerindian) unearthed on the southern coast of Brazil,  
together with the materials excavated on Marajó Island, in  
the mouth of the Amazon River, in the northern region,  
They pointed out the ancient commercial exchange promoted by  
Phoenician ships. His colleague came to the same conclusion  
archaeologist *Theodoro Bischoff* from the characteristics

different ones found in their research, among some skulls unearthed in the Conceição do Arroyo Sambaqui compared to indigenous Brazilian fossils. Were definitely two different types of skulls. Amerindians and Mediterranean. This news was published (*RIHGB* 1884:181-2) in the Gazeta de Porto Alegre, a state newspaper from Rio Grande do Sul.



In 1850, news spread that they had been found Remains of a *Phoenician ship* on the Atlantic coast, in a Sambaqui (mound) between the current cities of Paranaguá (State of Paraná, southern region) and those of Iguape and Cananeia (State of São

Paul, southeastern region). (*Rev.IHGB 1866:380*). *William Schüch*

member of the IHGB, analyzed the site with the interesting

conclusion that it was a monoxyl helmet, that is, a

Large pirogue or curiara, made of a single

piece of wood from the undercut of a large trunk and

which was covered by a large number of seashells.

Interesting for our time because at that time it was not yet

The European petroglyphs of Galicia (*Auga dos Cebros*) were known

representing archaic Phoenician ships whose hulls were

made with wide canoes similar to Bongos, but with

rearward bow rail (Protomo), hull extended under this

forming a pulpit (spur) and the stern bent forward

and above (Shield). In short, the original archaic form of the

first Phoenician ships. *Richard Francis Burton*

(*Explorations of the highlands of the Brazil, publicado en*

*London in 1869*), described his field observations in the

central plateau of Brazil. The Naturalist Traveler also explored the interior of the State of Bahia, where he hoped to document *A Forgotten City*. *Robert Southey (History of Brazil, London, 1819)*, he set out to document an ancient village civilized Amerindian, ancestor of contemporary ethnic groups, of which some historical sources already existed, particularly between the Macoxi and the Guaranies already exist oral traditions preserved in written documents that are kept in the Library of *Santa Teresa Fortress* in Uruguay. *M. Burton (1941:39)* archaeologist, linguist and writer. He had excavated in different deposits in Europe, Asia and Africa, related with the Phoenician culture. In his report, he mentioned the advances made by *Henry Koster (1820)*, inside the current Parahíba State, northeast region, during the second decade of the 19th century, in which it referred to signs or signals that the local population knew of long ago. Among these he identified several



Phoenician alphabetic characters that he attributed to sporadic sailors who had arrived from the Atlantic, *M. Burton* published the first English translation of *Manuscript 512*

concerning the Forgotten City found in the Parahiba forest

In 1515, the first one was made available to the scientific community. *Orville Adalbert Derby The Artificial Mounds of the Island of Marajó American Naturalist. 1879*) En

In 1871 he excavated the Teso do Pacoval site on the island of Marajó, mouth of the Amazon, where I collect the beautiful amphorae with polychrome decorations, vessels turned Marajoaras. Their central designs are well known among the petroglyph designs of South America, although the style The decoration features geometric vignettes that recall the Arabic, Semitic and Indic styles of the Middle East.

I personally observed beautiful similar vessels that are exhibited in Manaus, in August 1959. He also collected

small anthropomorphic sculptures and funeral urns. For  
*Orville Adalbert Derby The Artificial Mounds of the )island of*  
*Marajó (American Naturalist, 1879)* and his disciples, the technique  
of the Marajoaras, turned vessels, was influenced by ancient  
Phoenician artisans, in my opinion, through specific contact, such as  
the temporary establishment of some artisan. *François Louis*  
*Named by Caumant La Porte (Expedition in the central part*  
*of America.Paris. )*, as well as *Karl von Adolph Morlot*  
*(On the discovery of America by the Phoenicians,* ),  
*Enrique Onffroy de Thoron (The Phoenicians on the island of Aiti, y*  
*Voyages of the fleets of Solomon and Iram in America,* ) and  
also *Louis Pericot Garcia (Parallel between the family*  
We shared this with *the Caraibo-esquinaude and the Ancient Phoenicians*  
same conclusion among other works published by  
field researchers on the Phoenician theme on the continent  
American and its archipelagos in the Caribbean Sea. Prof. *Schroder*

*(Phoenician Grammar,* I contribute the first text poured into the Spanish and Portuguese for the scientific translation of the Phoenician inscriptions. Undoubtedly the 19th century saw the birth and develop a cultural and scientific movement research on the subject of Phoenician inscriptions in South America and the Caribbean. Following the dissemination of the hypothesis of American linguist *Cyrus Gordon (Jornal do Brasil, Aug.17 .1968), Pedro Calmon Moniz de Bettencourt (O Globo, Sep. 1969, p. 12.),* president of the *IHGB*, noted that the origin of the The name Brazil would not be based on the word Brazil = Iron, named so by the Phoenicians, as *Cyrus claimed Gordon.* In fact, the Phoenician LZRB grapheme (BRZL) associates several different concepts for the same color: it is the color of the Tierra de Hierro, the color of Brazil tannin of Palo de Dye (*Rhizophora mangle*) native botanical species of enormous coverage, and it is also the iron oxide color around

whose tones vary the Amerindian skin, without prejudice to the  
Guiana and Brazilian Massif, characterized by their mountains  
ferromineras, have been the largest producers of Iron (Fe)

of the world. At the end of the 19th century, two expert researchers  
in rock inscriptions, pictograms and petroglyphs,

They incorporated into this research movement: *Ermano*  
*Roads* and *Theodor Koch-Grünberg*. Both

inexplicably tackled the problem of a Language without  
try to read it, more interested in a methodology of the  
theoretical approach, within the canons of that time that

They lasted until the end of the 20th century. The First, among others  
activities helped develop the idea that registrations

found in Amazonia represented *the need for*

*ancient inhabitant, in planning his daily life, either by writing down the  
amount of their belongings, registering the domain over the area in  
who lived, or symbolizing in the stones their beliefs and their*

*divinities. Brother Stradelli* in return, as others

Researchers attributed the petroglyphs to an Amerindian people  
ancient civilized, which would have migrated from the territories  
glaciers today occupied by the tropical jungle, where now

Only its ruins and epigraphs would remain, along with other

later Phoenician inscriptions. I consider the first

Amerindian populations who are the authors of this rock art, in which

Only a very few epigraphs could really have been

made later by Phoenician navigators. While by its

Theodor *Koch-Grünberg* assumed that these same

drawings, signs and paintings, associated with the current Amerindians,

*were nothing more than mere native games*, which he described as

*ludus hominis*, free from any meaning other than

*distract them from their daily tasks.*

Until 1968, there would be no

professional interest in deciphering this *graphophonetic writing*

*Amerindia*, of which their descendants still spoke, nor the

other specific epigraphs reported, of Phoenician origin. It was not conceivable for *academics, intellectuals and scholars* of then, not even in recent times, the mere idea of being able to rescue a highly civilized Amerindian remote past. Rather the then still in force reduction of Indigenous peoples decreed in the colony, was planted in society and aspired to wipe out and a clean slate with everything related. On the other hand, there was no authors who linked the Amerindian navigators and those of the coasts of Africa –the Machoapii- and those populations Afro-descendants were not yet named in these studies, when paradoxically they have the same Amerindian genome and As Prof. *Runuku Rashidi* explains, they were part of the Archaic Navigators on the coasts of Africa before being kidnapped and confined to the pearl slave factory, fishing and agriculture. This is why, explains *Joe Palma*, who verbally communicated with the Amerindians through a

dialect called Tanchu equivalent of Tupi-Guarani. Prof.  
of Mathematics *Hector Mendez Monges* –an Afro-descendant of  
Caucagua- thinks that: *The Phoenicians were very dark-skinned, but  
In some countries, racism is simply an anomaly.  
educational, a deep-rooted custom, which in others such as  
Venezuela does not exist, by legal initiative of the people .*  
*Hermano Stradelli* 's ideas were followed by interested researchers  
in the eventual visits of Phoenician crews to the coasts and  
banks, which interpreted the symbols and repeated  
Phoenician alphabetic characters superimposed on inscriptions  
cave paintings. Some exaggerated this, going so far as to describe it as almost  
all the cave altarpieces like the Phoenicians, which did not have  
sense. In reality, sailors simply  
They exchanged information at specific points: coves,  
coves, shelters, beaches, river backwaters, lagoons of  
mangroves, places where they used to anchor, whose altarpieces

They used to record some name or information that some crew member his could interpret. However, the followers began to analyze altarpieces, and produce works to be published, accompanied by photos, drawings, plans and samples, artifacts, the which invariably ended up going astray for purposes purely petty. Thus, the Frenchman *Apollinaire Fran* (Matos 1938:271), publicly claimed to have recognized in the left bank of the São Francisco River, in the interior of the current State of Bahia, northeast region, several Phoenician words in the top of a large monolith. *Appollinaire Fran*, a researcher of field, he could not see his evidence published, lost. And Like *Percival Fawcetts*, he died alone, without institutional help. nor economically, in some unknown place in the jungles of the region, possibly while trying to raise plans, photos, and memoirs which they hoped would be their master reports. The Jungles and wetlands are treacherous; if it weren't for the sands



moving in the swamp, by a spider, a scorpion or a  
Rattlesnake bite, Macagua bite, or Coral bite, or if it is not for the  
Piranhas, or by a Constrictor, by an Alligator, by a couple of  
Jaguars looking for food for their cubs, because of the poisonous  
harpoon when stepping on a ray, by the Marabunta, or simply by  
a distraction from stepping on a slimy stone, any incident  
analogue has put a silent and terrible end to more than one  
scientific adventure. And no one who hasn't experienced it knows  
really value this field work, when rather it  
detracts, as their only way to excel or obtain something  
notoriety, the kind *Jose Ingenieros mentioned*. A class  
common of Curiaras and Bongos river fishing, built  
by the inhabitants of the banks of the great rivers  
South Americans, were characterized by carrying on their bow  
Zoomorphic masks carved on protomes and painted with  
large eyes, like the Hippoi, called Carrancas, Caraca

or Cabraca, analogous to the Polynesian-Hawaiian Tiki. Don't give up

The similarity with the Protomes, Prowspurs and

Figureheads of Phoenician ships, which perhaps motivated that

so many explorers insisted on looking at the walls of the

Amazon River rocks Phoenician epigraphic materials, since

It happens that there was still no certainty about where the

Phoenician navigators had taken their naval designs, in their

distant routes. The Phoenician Theme in Brazil and also in

Venezuela was a matter of government. At the end of the 19th century, three

Venezuelan researchers at the behest of the State, sought

busily a large collection of thousands of tablets with

Phoenician epigraphs, found around 1850 in a mound

Aboriginal, who ended up getting lost on the way to Europe.

They later excavated that and other mounds, although not

similar tablets were found again. In 1890 the writer

Portuguese *Eça de Queirós* visiting the former Portuguese King, exiled

In a hotel in Paris, he told her that *the study of monuments... and Phoenician texts were not enough to attract, towards Brazil, that useful current of intellectual sympathy...* This was indicated by the personal commitment that the deposed King Pedro II had placed in that issue during his government. On a smaller scale, the investigations interrupted later, by *Vicente and Gaspar Marcano, Pedro Carrascosa* and above all *Rafael Requena*, being as he was the Venezuelan Minister of Culture during the government of *Juan Vicente Gómez*, immersed in the same Neoclassical cultural movement, led to the formation of the largest archaeological collections in the history of Venezuela has never before or since been equaled in its magnitude. In the years of the Second World War, existed in music, in poetry, and even in official Architecture, overturned by *Niemayer and Villanueva*, the melancholic concept that Meso and South America was a paradise (*Barroso 1941:24-6;*

*Romulo Gallegos, Canaima, I.1940; Granados Valdez, 1950), which*

*They could have been and indeed were visited in ancient times.*

*by deep-sea sailors, but not out of simple curiosity but because*

*the free collection of sources of wealth. Researchers*

*and even ordinary people then began to wonder: If*

*The Phoenicians did not come, why are there writings about them in the*

*American continent and the islands? If they weren't here,*

*Why did they make friezes in Africa depicting fauna and flora?*

*South American? And how did they learn to make boats?*

*South American? Apart from Apollinaire Fran, Theodor Koch-*

*Grünberg, Stradelli and Fawcetts, numerous researchers*

*They got answers they never saw recognized. Gabriel*

*Gravel (Study on the savage of Brazil. Paris. Maisonneuve and*

*Cie, edit. 1881), who took several references from the data*

*anthropological works published in a work by the Brazilian Couto de*

*Magalhães, president of the then province of Amazonas,*

during the second half of the 19th century. It strengthened among the Europeans and also among Brazilians themselves the certainty of that Phoenician navigators were in South America and according to him had actually influenced the population in some way ancient Amazonian territory. Which was reflected especially in the collection of polychrome vessels from Marajò. *Nadailac (Prehistoric America, 1883)* considered worldwide importance some discoveries produced in the Brazilian territory. *Henry Koster (1820)* when describing the rock inscriptions with hieroglyphic or Phoenician characteristics in the then province of Parahíba, northeast region of Brazil, In his work of 1817 he raised the problem in the same terms with which we interpret it at the end of the 20th century. *Elías Herckman (1639-1641)*, described enormous stones in the form of altars, observed by him on his tours of the same region.

*Charles Frederick Hartt (between 1860 and 1870)* described

inscriptions and materials from the region populated by the Marajoaras in Marajo of the Amazon that already announced this stylistic influence. Also included are the discoveries of animal and human fossils investigated by the researcher of *Peter Lund* field between 1825 and 1840 in the Minas region Gerais, Southeast Brazil. Let us remember that *Humboldt and Bompland*, (*Journey to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent* and in *Cosmos* (1799), in the central region of the plain Venezuelan between Barinas and Canaguà mentioned the presence of remains of large, semi-buried stone works from some ancient extinct indigenous nation. These were reference for several European scholars in assuming the presence of ancient peoples considered civilized in the American continent, because one thing is to make conjectures on comments from other authors, and quite another to measure and raise in plans an aboriginal lithic structure (*Ramon Díaz*,

*Angel Prieto, Roberto Villalobos, Luis Valera et al. 1970*), and  
They moved the formulation of the hypothesis about the origins  
Early South American Amerindian population. presented  
by Prof. *Jose Maria Cruxent e Irving Rouse*,  
evidencing only a superficial and very recent presence  
epigraphic Phoenician, through ruins hidden in points of the  
dense South American jungle. The *IHGB* of Brazil knew, from its  
foundation, stories of the aforementioned Naturalist Travelers  
on the existence of rock inscriptions in the river region  
Black, in Amazon, Canyon San Miguel (Itiniwini) of the region  
Guarequena, Amerindian petroglyphs depicting species  
extinct Proboscideans, and improvised and later  
alphabetical-numeral written expressions, which were not  
Amerindians, traces of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures,  
along with true numerical and graphonic expressions  
Amerindians (*Prieto, MA 1970-80*). In the 1870s, the

Brazilian military officer *Antônio Luís von Hooholtz*, directed this region a hydrographic expedition in order to know the territorial limits of the Portuguese colony with Peru.

I observe on one of the banks of the aforementioned river some Phoenician inscriptions. *Karl Von Koseritz (Sketches*

*ethnologicos. Porto Alegre: Typog.Gundlach & Comp., 1884, p.*

379) also noted that the ancient Phoenicians had left in

the slabs of the riverbanks records of their navigations through the great river. In Venezuela, someone who was not indigenous recorded the lines, mast and prow of the small figure of a Phoenician cargo ship (a

Gaulos) in the upper part of the Amalivaca Boat petroglyph

on the Middle Stone, in the Rio Negro. And the engraving was

continued - highlighted - by the same local aborigines, in

the arrival of the Spanish conquerors, one of whom

reported an indigenous person who pointed him out *Rafael Delgado (Los*

*Petroglyphs of Venezuela. Monteavila Edit.* . The materials



collected by *Antônio Luís von Hooholtz* and his report,

They also got lost.

*Cities*

*Petrified and Lapidary Inscriptions in Brazil. Rev. IHGB, 1887)*

It deals with the discovery of the Forgotten City described by its

discovered by Mr. *Jácome Avelino (Constitution Diary)*

declared that the stone ruins were covered by the

vegetation in a region called *Piracuruca*, located in the

remote interior of the current State of Piauí, northeast region.

description of this spoke of walls, streets, houses, squares and the

which appeared to be round Nunotopo artillery stones or

*Onotopo the Mayan Stone Spheres (Rev. IHGB 1887:226-7).*

Subsequently, a commission of politicians and specialists from the

region on a visit to another nearby place in reality, confirmed the

presence of paintings and human drawings, although not the squares,

streets, walls, and stone spheres (Rev. IHGB 1892:197-8).

second place became known as São Raimundo

## **Nonato or Sete Cidades, and the subsequent excavations**

**They confirmed the presence of archaeological materials from the indigenous prehistory. In the 20th century, the site of this complex, which occupies about 500 hectares, has just begun to be investigated by the Brazilian archaeologist *Niède Guidón* (1933-1985), who in his 1985 publication (p. 3-80) reported that in the limits of his only excavation in the region did not find**

**some Phoenician evidence. In 1888, the *Historical and Cultural Institute Geographic of Salvador*, capital of the then province of Bahia, northeast region, offered rewards to those who contributed evidence of the existence of a Forgotten or Abandoned City.**

**Since then, news about these findings has spread would also appear in other provinces. *Da Costa A.***

**(1938:121-2) mentioned Amazonas (northern region) and Paraná (southern region), although the numerous reports have not been verified due to union disinterest and missing reports. *Thomas***

**Crawford Johnston**

***Did the Pheniciens Discover***

***America?, 1892)*** located the Offir on the South American continent

visited by Phoenician ships (Urichire, Uriapari according to Straka H.

pers. comm.). ***Jósef von Siemiradzki*** (1898) published a

thesis of the Aztec and Araucanian Indians (Guaiquery,

Quiriquire, Mapuche, Quilpué) inhabitants of the coastal region of

Chile, as cultural ancestors of the Phoenicians. A source

consulted in our genealogy of the lithic typology of

Tori grain mills and pottery wheels (1980-1987).

***Hermann von Ihering*** (*Magazine of the Paulista Museum, 1900*) disintio

the proposal by ***Josef von Siemiradzki*** was based on evidence

linguistic, and not in other aspects, such as lithic artifacts

drilled, boats and others that he recognized as existing.

Several authors of ***the Brazilian Collection*** attributed the arrival of

Viking ships to America, five centuries before Christopher Columbus

(***Calogeras 1938: 3-4***), without ruling out the possibility that

Mediterranean navigators would have also achieved it.

During the first 20 years of the 20th century, they intensified

Within the Brazilian geography, the expeditions in search of

Aboriginal Lost Cities. It was known from references and

Amerindian traditions that were covered by the jungles in

the Amazon and the northeast coast. The cause of the increase

Of these exploratory trips was the rereading, in 1893, of the

*Manuscript 512* and its publication, which as we have already seen described

a stone city discovered in 1515 under the jungle. Although the

most of the intellectuals of the *IHGB*, were considered to be analogous to

those contained in the *History of the Guarani People*

descriptions of that abandoned city covered by the jungle

southeast of Venezuela and northeast region of Brazil described in the

aforementioned *Manuscript 512*, some old and new

explorers and archaeologists cited its content to continue

sustaining the presence of an ancient civilization

**Mediterranean that never really existed in South America.**

***Maximilian Schmidt (1872)*** German researcher based in

**Brazil resumed the discussion about existing graphonemes**

**at Pedra da Gávea, after comparing them with texts**

**deciphered by Prof. *Schroder (Phoenician Grammar,***

and

**After studying the indigenous tribes of the central plain of**

**Brazil and propose its similarity with the painted Phoenician sailors**

**in Egyptian funeral friezes. In this exploratory environment, the**

**Brazilian historian *Cândido Costa The Two Americas: the***

***Discovery of America and Brazil. José Bastos edit., Lisbon,***

**1900) postulated in 1896 that the coastline of the continent**

**South America was traveled in ancient times by ships**

**Phoenicians, Greeks, and Vikings. The search for cities**

**abandoned in the Amazon region had nothing to do with it**

**crazy. *Hiram Bingham* of Yale University, in 1921 came**

**to investigate in northern Venezuela, but there he changed his mind**

because he obtained information about some ruins in the mountains  
from Peru and the Amazon, where thanks to expert native guides,  
He was able to reach the abandoned city of *Machu Picchu* and well  
We know that this is not the only case.



What is erroneous or objectionable from the archaeological point of view,  
My way of seeing has been to attribute these lost cities to him  
to the Phoenicians, when they were seafarers and never had  
background as a culture of building stone cities,  
but great navigators.





The English explorer *Percy Harrisson Fawcett* (1923) landed in Brazil with the purpose of searching for cities forgotten, on which rewards were offered in the State Brazilian from Mato Grosso, a central-western region of Brazil. He knew that his idea was inspired, among other references, by the old proposals of the French geographer *Antonio Snider-Pellegrini* (1859), who suggested the place as the center of a

ancient civilization. *Percy Harrisson Fawcett*, was so sure of being able to reach the stone ruins of that city



Pyramid Base in NauaNaua the Lost City of the Quiriquires(photo by the author).

Aboriginal, as if to be accompanied with his son, with a countryman photographer and some acquaintances, aborigines of the region, They set out on foot, but ended up disappearing. in the dense Brazilian jungle of Bahia in 1924, and was never seen again know about them (*Fleming 1936:17-21*). It is very likely that he have been guided by Brazil's documents on a City



Forgotten in the area, whose exact location, according to himself

He told his friends that he had discovered her in the story of a

Portuguese sailor from the Lusa colony dated 1516, after being

He was captured by aborigines from the Bahia region, who

They had shown the prisoner what remained of the infestation

city. This story came to the attention of the King of Portugal

in 1610 through a grandson of the aforementioned sailor. This

would have offered to advise on the route for an expedition. Although not

having reached an agreement in this regard, the place

remained incognito after the death of the sailor's grandson,

around the year 1622 (*Rubim 1939:249-55*). *Percy Harrisson*

*Fawcett* (1923) knew that the search for Forgotten Cities or

Abandoned in the interior of Brazil, it still existed in the 1970s.

1920. The year after the disappearance of the expedition of

*Fawcett*, the American press, through *The Times* and

also by Irish journalist *Georges Lynch*, published the

history of the vanished expedition, comparable for its  
circumstances to those of other explorers who disappeared in the  
Antarctica, Australia, the Arctic or the Himalayas, but brought to lesser extent  
for easy desktop comments seeking notoriety.

To track the footsteps of the English expeditionary, they formed  
other expeditions throughout the following decades, although  
unfortunately without obtaining information about the destination

of him and his companions. Today we know that exploring a

The inhabited city has been going on for years and requires camps  
interconnected to cover logistics and any eventuality,

that there always is. The intricate story crafted by *Percy*

*Harrison Fawcett* (1923) compiled a synthesis of other

previous stories from previous centuries on this topic of

research, cited by chroniclers and historians in various

occasions. There were other clues about Phoenician inscriptions to

Brazil and for Venezuela even between 1920 and 1940. *Ludwing*

**Schwennhagen (1920) explained the Phoenician emigration to Brazil (Matos 1941:23). He declared to the press of the northeast region (A Republic, published in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, January 31. 1926; Diary of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, no. 561 of 30 Dec. 1927; Morning Diary, Aracaju, Sergipe State, 10th Dec. 1927. Gazette of Sergipe, 11th Dec. 1927).**

**Branches Inscriptions and traditions of Prehistoric America, especially from Brazil, 1930, p. 64), made known**

**Rock inscriptions found inside the current**

**State of Parahíba, Brazil, postulating the arrival of Phoenicians to the Brazilian territory, after interpreting and comparing the**

**inscriptions detected by him, with Greek and Phoenician letters. In**

**1970, following the dissemination in the press of the thought of**

**Cyrus Gordon (1968) on Phoenicians in Brazil, the previous ones**

**The Austrian's ideas were collected and published posthumously.**

**in a book called *Ancient History of Brazil (from 1100 BC to 1500***

**DC. According to his proposal, the Phoenician navigators**

**They had crossed the sea and shores that bathe the current States**

**from Rio Grande do Norte and neighboring Paraíba, as they are the areas**

**South American countries closest to Africa and Europe and, with**

**possibilities of having continuously received the ships that**

**They came directly from the Mediterranean. In Rio Grande do Norte,**

**For example, *Schwennhagen* reconstructed the maneuvers of**

**These old boats sailing towards one of its coves**

**and entering a river channel of 11 kilometers until being able to**

**anchor in a lake identified with the name of *Extremoz*, today**

**Located in the metropolitan area of Natal, capital of the aforementioned**

**State. For him, ancient sailors also used other**

**anchorage along the northeast Atlantic coast**

**South American, for at least 800 years. It was protected**

**in the theory that proposed the permanent influence of language**

**Phoenician over Tupi, and Guarani, spoken in a good part of the**

Brazilian coast, in all of South America in fact, before the arrival of the first Portuguese. The researcher also He referred to the presence of walls and docks or breakwaters of dry stone at the mouths of some rivers on the coast of the northeastern region allegedly used by the Phoenician fleet during his coastal voyage. The Naturalist Traveler He also supported those who thought that the Pedra da Gávea contained Phoenician inscriptions, although with a reasoning different from ours, previously expressed. From his travels through the Amazonia, *Schwennhagen* said he had come across textual inscriptions about monarchs of Tyre and Sidon, who ruled their kingdoms between 887 and 856 BC. Another researcher *Apollinaire Fran*, disappeared somewhere inside the northeast region in the 1930s, during its continuous searches for traces of Phoenician activity. For years, *Apollinaire Fran* had collected thousands of inscriptions in

mountain ranges of the states of Minas Gerais (southeastern region), Goiás and Mato Grosso (central-west region) and Bahia (northeast region) which he sent to museums in France, his native country. He had reviewed on his exploration route several letters of the Phoenician alphabet identified by him in inscriptions on the banks of the São River Francisco close to Venezuela.                      Inscriptions that he related to commercial activities carried out by the Phoenician navigators. *Apollinaire Fran*, finally, estimated that According to classical sources, the Senate of Carthage had prohibited its navigators to continue carrying out commercial operations with the inhabitants of the coast of Tarshish, Brazilian territory, due to to the exodus that this intermittent contact caused. *Bernardo by Azevedo Da Silva Ramos* president of the *Historical Institute from Manaus*, northern Amazonas State. I publish the work *Inscriptions and traditions of Prehistoric America, especially of Brazil. 1300pp. 1930*). The work provided locations on

**Phoenician lithic remains in the Amazon and northeast region of Brazil.**

**This work by *Bernardo de Azevedo* was commented on by researchers such as *Schwennhagen (Diar. Imparcial .Bahia, in April 23, 1927)*. Established the presence of Phoenician navigators pre-Hispanic, in the Brazilian Amazon, and in some States from the northeast region, such as Parahíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauí, Ceará, Bahia, and Pernambuco. I also mention the cities Abandoned, and the inscriptions of Pedra da Gávea and Parahíba. *Bernardo de Azevedo*, who previously traveled to the archaeological sites and also to the Middle East, where I study the Hebrew and Greek language, announced the results of his work (*Decree 14 Nov. 1928, Official Gazette of the Union, Section 1, of 11/18/1928, and Federal Senate 31 Dec.1928*). (*National Bibl. Rare Books Office, Caracas, 1970*). The tests Archaeological findings on the Phoenicians and ancient Greeks in Brazil offered by *Bernardo de Azevedo*, were also known in**

the academic circles of his time. *Bernardo de Azevedo* was of the opinion that these drawings, letters and signs found in Brazil. *Due to the type of alignment and geometry, they were not made by the Aborigines existing at the time of discovery-* who had their own petroglyphs - *but at one time previous.* In this aspect *Bernardo de Azevedo* was right true: there were some foreign traces of origin Phoenician and pre-Hispanic chronology. The researchers Field scientists took a keen interest in these foreign stone inscriptions, especially by power determine the reasons for their locations, and their true authors. *Prof. Cruxent and Straka* studied the bases graphs of these Phoenician writings (10 in fact). Without However, the researchers were interested in explaining the reason through which, for example, ancient ones had been appearing



Phoenician, Roman and Greek coins, in certain points of the coasts of Venezuela and Brazil (*Straka, H. Rev. MN. Caracas. 1978*).



Boul or Goul, Phoenician solar spirit, superimposed on a Quiriquires petroglyph at the El Jobo Rio Tuy site.

Another of these human centers lost in the jungles of Brazil

It was reported in 1939: *Ruins of a castle discovered in Bahia*

*ancient city. Hermann Kruse (Folha da Noite, November 29, 1939.*

*pg.4)*. A letter sent by archaeologist *Hermann Kruse* to the

newspaper, I report the discovery of a Forgotten City in the

interior of Bahia, northeast region. It was identified as the

reported from centuries before in *Historical relationship of an occult,*

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*and a large, ancient town without inhabitants, which was discovered by the SIMON RODRIGUEZ MPPE and EBPP*

*in the year 1753, Bahia. (Manuscript 512, IHGB).* In other words, *Hermann Kruse* identified her as the one unsuccessfully sought by the Portuguese religious *Benigno José de Carvalho Cunha (17th century)*. A similar report was published a few days earlier (*O Imparcial, State of Bahia. November 14, 1939*). According to *Hermann Kruse*, this city It featured native ruins (*ñustas, venaípe*) in which later ancient inhabitants, probably merchants or collectors of something, had taken advantage of the lithic structure prior to building their temporary shelters, abandoned subsequently. The archaeologist also claimed to have found pieces of art in the area. He proposed to redo the same path taken by *Percy Harrison* 's expedition *Fawcett*, who disappeared fifteen years earlier while searching for happiness city (*Straka, H., Rev. MN. Caracas 1978*). *Francis A. Lugo* in his work "*Ignored Civilizations. Edit. La Torre, 1976*" I'm updating those descriptions. Another Amerindian urban center

abandoned, in which there were also inscriptions more recent with Phoenician characters, had been reported by the Present. *Hellmuth Straka (Comm.pers.1979)* in the Vraem area, bordering Peru, on the western edge of the Amazon, where I find a small stone town center, which gives it I indicate that the authors had gone up the great river South American and had superimposed their inscriptions on the ruins. Whatever was so important to collect, for those Phoenician visitors, had a relationship with the great river. A second center was reported by archaeologist *Roberto Lovato (Magazine Elite 1979)*, identified by him as Akakor in Phoenician texts and Egyptians about 15 km south of Santa Isabel, Amazonas Territory, near the border of Venezuela and Brazil, in the Amazon, in reality a ceremonial center within a chasm hidden by a waterfall. That same year, flying in a helicopter over the Amazon rainforest, Venezuelan anthropologist *Charles Brewer*

I locate the square terrace of a pyramidal base  
emerging from the high treetops and then glided  
with Prof. *Hellmuth Straka* to leave it there to start  
measurement and recognition, although this last expert  
explorer fell ill and had to give up that venture.

Venezuelan archaeologist and linguist *Jose Vicente Abreu*  
(*UCAB.1983.comm.pers.*) attributed the Phoenician inscriptions and  
other foreign ones, to mining incursions made by  
foreign pre-Columbian navigators although much more  
recent of course than the Amerindian petroglyphs. Given the  
absence of mines as such he shares that the activity as such  
perhaps it was focused on the pig gold of the beaches of the  
large rivers. Also *Su Ju Chang (pers.comm.1983)* physician  
acupuncturist who treated aborigines of the upper Orinoco, located  
the bases of an archaic lithic center in one of the rapids of the  
Orinoco, full of beaches in its backwaters, today identified

with Manoa of the *Omeguas* and *Ditaguas*. As a doctor, he flew regularly to San Fernando de Atabapo, and in one of those

The low cloud ceiling forced the pilot to make a flight low, which allowed them to see the detailed layout of the city from the air. He then organized with his educational center a small expedition in which we participated, where I located and He photographed, among many others, what he described as the Cantonese Chinese expression Gold bas-relief on a doorway lithic. Without prejudice to the fact that the same ideogram also appears in the Glozel tablet collections in France, and in Quechmitempican in Guerrero, Mexico, in the Anthropoglyphs of the Father Nazario in Puerto Rico, as well as in other Phoenician writings. Another inscription from Parahíba, near Rio do Janeiro, was made known by Prof. *Cyrus Gordon* in 1968, where he commented that the inscriptions of the Phoenicians already form part of Brazilian culture since colonial times. *Cap.*

**Jose Osio** became known in intellectual and academics the discovery of the Ayma city buried in the high plains of the Apure River, from which several protrude pyramidal bases, today called *Gavan I Complex*, where, apart from the usual native petroglyphs, in the river Some inscriptions are also observed, *but not Spanish*. attributed to Phoenician visitors. In a discreet manner, the author *and the explorers Hellmuth Straka, Gunther Ackermann and Stevie Borges Armitano (Rev. MN. 1983: nº 90-110)* made known in a press conference, with an audiovisual summary in the Terramar Scientific Foundation, at the Caracas Equestrian Club, the Goodyear Aerospace Corporation Land Sat satellite views of a city 25 km in diameter, formed by six roads concentric circular and artificial channels, around a high hill, in the central sector of the plains of Venezuela, discovery made during exploration work

underwater and prospecting, which were being developed, to study the underwater fauna of the Boraes in immersion or Floating Marshes, in the rivers of the central plains of Venezuela (*Rev. Natura.Soc.Cienc.Nat. La Salle N° 73, pg. 46, 47,48*). On the outer perimeter, where today there is a small hamlet called El Tigre on the north bank of the Orinoco, Prof. *Hellmuth Straka* photographed a stretch of several kilometers of the outer megalithic wall that surrounds the perimeter of the city, partially buried in sediment, which in that place only protrudes about 3 meters above the level current plain soil. The current Venezuelan plain and its surrounding mountain ranges had formed during the Pleistocene, a large island in the shape of an elongated quadrilateral or parallelogram, surrounded by the sea, identified as the island territory whose dimensions and shape, as well as its urban centers, served as the basis for the descriptions

classics of the Atlantean island of *Venezuela or Aztlan, the Land of the Aat: The Discovery of the Amerindian Hydraulic Civilization of the Pleistocene. Doc. No. 17. Vol. 1. Third Quarter 1989*). From the year 1982 the same team that in 1968 had discovered the first petroglyphs under the sea, in Punta Diarima, Carayaca, together with his research group, reported and made known, in a event organized by the *College of Engineers of Venezuela* (1984) and then in another event installed by the Mayor's Office of Paz Castillo Municipality and the Funaquire Scientific Foundation, the two other large forgotten pre-Columbian urban centers, from the archaic period, in the north-central region of Venezuela

*Archaeology of Caraca: the First City of the Nagua ArchaeologyNagua: the Lost City of the Quiriquire*, the Amerindian oral traditions followed

In the search process they did not exaggerate anything. And the vestiges certainly due to their architectural and urban content

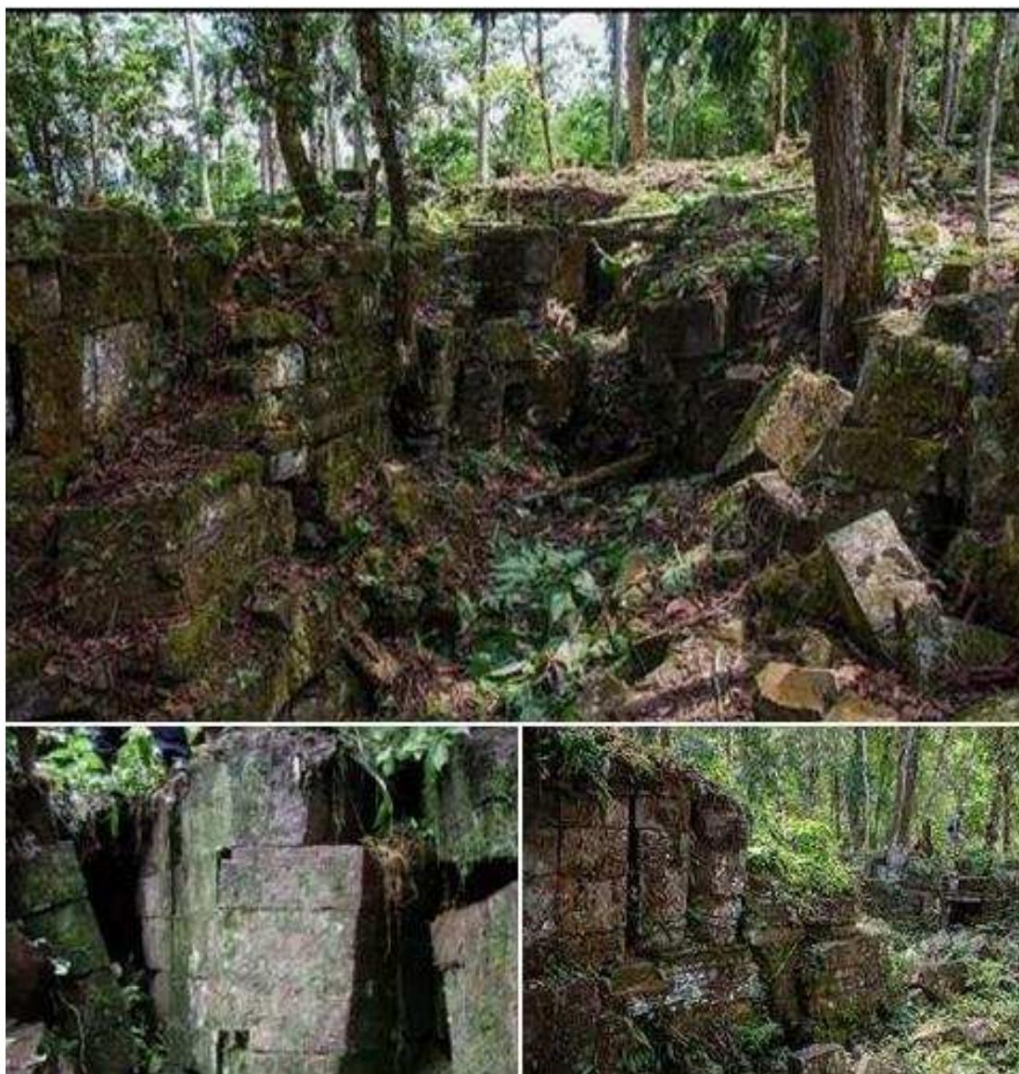


as well as their scale, they have truly left the  
extraordinary legend that surrounded them for many centuries.



The monumental remains of urban stone works, covered  
through the jungles, were made known in detail from  
from a set of published works (*MN Magazine. 1980-1984:*  
*No. 83-90-110*) and presentations at various research centers,  
as urban stone works of the prominent Civilization  
Amerindian Hydraulics of the South American Pleistocene,  
traditionally remembered by the Aztecs and the Paria as

Aatlan or Aztlan. This may be a message of recognition,  
admiration and consolation, for so many explorers and researchers  
who came before us, and left their lives along the way, in  
in the middle of the South American jungles, in their tireless journeys  
no return, convinced as they were that those centers  
forgotten pre-Columbians really existed, as in fact  
They do exist, and we were fortunate enough to reach some and be able to give them  
to be known. Still other remains await resolution and  
perseverance of the new explorers. Another Forgotten City,  
in Vraem bordering Brazil, was initially reported in  
1979 by archaeologist *Hellmuth Straka*, lead explorer  
of our team, without having the slightest idea of which one  
It could be the name of that center, but he couldn't return to it  
due to lack of support and the illness that led to his retirement.



**In any case, it is clear to us that the  
Phoenicians, descendants of archaic South American navigators  
They traveled regularly to the American coasts and islands of the  
Atlantic, and with much less regularity to the American coast**

of the Pacific. In some cases, a ship separated from its fleet was carried by the current towards South America. In its incursions from the search for Cochano gold, in the rivers of South America, They left some inscriptions in Phoenician characters. These characters came from a very specific Aboriginal script. ancient, whose examples come from tombs in Mounds Aborigines. The Phoenicians only wrote short notes, where they You can read some Amerindian toponyms as names of the rivers where they are found. In some cave paintings and in Some Amerindian petroglyphs, the Phoenicians added expressions of his own, with his own characters, sometimes forming drawings that imitate those made by the Amerindian settlers.



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